THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO YET UNCERTAIN.

It is now generally conceded that the election in this State has been one of the closest contests on record. It is impossible to arrive at a result by figuring with the reported majorities. Nothing but the official returns can decide whether Judge Sharswood or Judge Williams has been elected. One thing is certain from the returns now in—the majority either way will not be over 600.

We have gone over the reported returns again this morning very carefully, and make the following footings:—

Williams (Republican)	38,967
Sharswood (Democrat)	38,825
Majority for Williams	142

We believe that the official returns from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Allegheny, Tioga, Dauphin, Bradford, and other counties, will show a decided increase of this majority. The official result in Philadelphia will be published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH elsewhere to-day.

Republicans Carry Ohio.

The contest in Ohio is very close. A private despatch from Andy N. Francisco, Esq., of Cincinnati, to-day, gives the result in sixty counties, showing a majority for General Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican) of 2722, with several counties to hear from, which may increase this majority to 5000.

The "Manhood Suffrage" Amendment to the Constitution has been defeated by a majority of nearly 30,000.

The election of General Hayes to the Gubernatorial chair is a well-deserved honor. Mr. Hayes is a good and true soldier, an erudite scholar, and an able statesman.

LATEST FROM OHIO.

The Republican Candidate for Governor Supposed Elected—His Majority 482—The Official Vote Necessary to Decide the Result.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10—12 P. M.—The estimated majority for Hayes, Republican, in all of the State, is 482, and the Democratic gain 42,144. The official count will be necessary to positively decide the result.—*N. Y. Herald.*

IOWA.

THIRTY THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR THE RIGHT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 10.—Radical Iowa sends its compliments to Pennsylvania, and the rebuke of 30,000 freemen to the traitor in the White House. We have fought all sorts of side issues, all kinds of political villainy, and against a paralyzing apathy in our ranks; but in face of this we give a vote of 30,000 in favor of making treason odious and radicalism triumphant. Let the loyal men of the nation take cheer, and give little Iowa the crown she has so nobly earned.

NEW JERSEY.

The latest count of the Newark charter election gives Mayor Peddie (Rep.) 58 majority. The Republican Auditor has 123 majority.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Letter from Major-General Butler.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 27.—My Dear Sir:—I am much gratided to find that my views meet the approbation of Mr. —— and yourself. They are the matured opinion of close observation of the wants of the country. That they should accord with the principles of my former Democratic associates is not "remarkable" as they are *Democratic* as was Democracy before it became Conservatism under the manipulations of Fillmore, George T. Curtis, Winthrop, Josiah Randall, and persons of their opinions, who never drew a Democratic breath.

The Democracy must look to the radical Republican party for the resuscitation of its true principles as applied to *men as men.* With us all true Democrats will ultimately be found who believe in equality of right, equality of power, equality of taxation under the Government to every man who, by the Constitution, has the high position of an American citizen. My hopes or expectations of political preferment have nothing to do with my political views. I must go forward speaking the truth in politics as in other matters. And the more unpopular, if I find them just and true, the more surely will I declare them.

This is not the kind of stuff Presidents have been made of, and it is more than doubtful whether they ever will be made of sterner stuff. Have I not answered your question "whether I should make a good candidate for the Presidency?" I will not say with Clay "that I had rather be right than be President," because he was wrong, and not President besides; but I will say that I would not sacrifice my independence of thought and action to be President ten times over, and that is not saying much, seeing what sort of men we have had, and may possibly have, to fill that now degraded place. I shall be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday next, and will be glad to see you and your friend, but not for the purpose indicated.

Yours, respectfully, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Warning in Season.

From the N. Y. Tribune of To-day.

If a President had been chosen in the autumn of 1862, he would have been a champion of national restoration by means of giving the whole country up to the revolted slaveholders and bidding them work their will with it; if one had been chosen in the August of 1866, he would have been pledged to peace on any terms with the Confederate Rebels. Had the builders of the Chicago platform of that year evinced the simplest common sense—had they briefly resolved that they wanted Union and Peace, and didn't care what became of the nigger—nay, had they known enough to say nothing at all—General McClellan could have barely been beaten, even with the dead-weight of Pendleton hung to his skirts. That platform cost him more votes in this State than composed Lincoln's majority: we presume it was the same in Connecticut, and elsewhere. We consider that Lincoln's election was secured by Sherman's capture of Atlanta and Sheridan's victories in the Valley of Virginia; but McClellan's overwhelming discomfiture was engineered by Vallandigham & Co. at Chicago.

The Republicans owe their victories of 1866 primarily to Mayor Monroe and his subordinate Thugs in New Orleans; but Andrew Johnson & Co. greatly intensified them by their harangues while "swinging" round the "circle" somewhat later. Eliminate those two elements from the canvass, and we could not have called out the full vote that gave us Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. There may have been no more Republicans in either State after than before those performances; but a good many more of them found their way to the polls than would have done but for Messrs. Monroe and Johnson.

The Republican party need not depend for its victories on the persistent misbehavior of its enemies. It is strong enough to rule by its own merits, independent of their follies and crimes. But to this end, it must first complete promptly the reconstruction of the Southern States on a basis of blended justice and magnanimity; second, systematically educate and enlighten the people. The necessity and urgency of closing up the work of reconstruction on the broad and safe basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage is now so clear that we will not dwell upon it. Events are more cogent than arguments. We will speak to-day only to the second point.

If there were neither a newspaper nor a common school in the country, the Democratic party would be far stronger than it is. Neither elementary instruction nor knowledge of transpiring events is needed to teach the essential articles of the Democratic creed:—"Love rum and hate niggers." The less one learns and knows, the more certain he is to "vote the reg'lar ticket from A to Izzard."

But Republicanism rests on a radically different basis, and is sustained by wholly diverse considerations. It lives by intelligence; it dies in the murky, stifling atmosphere of ignorance. Canvass almost any township in the land, and distinguish those who take from those who fail to take a newspaper, and you will find that two-thirds of those who take vote Republican, while three-fourths of those who read nothing but a chance paper picked up for a few moments in a bar-room, vote the Democratic ticket, and will not be persuaded to touch any other.

If every man in the country could read, and did habitually read two good journals, one of each party, we should have no more doubt of electing a Republican President next year than of the rising of the sun. But every voter who does not read is a peril; and the multiplicity of such voters subjects the results of our elections too much to the control of accident. Fortune will not always favor us as she did in 1864 and 1866. We can be sure of victories only by deserving them. And the duty now imperatively pressing upon us is to take care that every voter who can read, and will read it, or who has some in his family who can and will read it to him, is seasonably supplied with a good Republican journal for the whole year 1868.

We are not going to succeed so easily as many have fondly calculated, and we rejoice that we are not. If we let the contest go at hap-hazard, and do not seasonably provide for and deserve success, we may be beaten. But if we begin now, and by concerted, systematic effort, put a good Republican newspaper into the hands of every voter who will read it, we cannot be beaten.

Flooding the country with printed matter on the eve of an election is a desperate resort—better than nothing, and that is all. No reliance can be placed upon it; little good ordinarily comes of it. But begin now, and systematically insure that every man that has a vote shall have a newspaper if he will take it, and all is safe. Republicans! resolve to see to it at once!

HORACE GREELEY.

Letter from Roger A. Pryor.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday publishes a letter from Roger A. Pryor, dated New York, October 5, in which the writer gave his views of politics and reconstruction. We quote as follows:—

In the first place, then, neither with politics nor parties have I the least concern or connection. On the downfall of the Confederacy I renounced forever every political aspiration, and resolved henceforth to address myself to the care of my family and the pursuit of my profession. But for all that I have not repudiated the obligations of good citizenship. When I renewed my oath of allegiance to the Union I did so in good faith, and without reservation; and as I understand that oath, it not only restrains me from acts of positive hostility to the Government, but pledges me to do my utmost for its welfare and stability.

Hence, while I am more immediately concerned to see the South restored to its former prosperity, I am anxious that the whole country, and all classes, may be reunited on the basis of common interest and fraternal regard. And this object, it appears to me, can only be attained by conceding to all classes the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the laws and by obliterating as speedily and as entirely as possible the distinctions which have separated the North and the South into hostile sections.

With this conviction, while I pretend to no part in politics, I have not hesitated, in private discourse, to advise my friends in the South frankly to "accept the situation;" to adjust their ideas to the altered state of affairs; to recognize and respect the rights of the colored race; to cultivate relations of confidence and good-will towards the people of the North; to abstain from the profitless agitations of political debate; and to employ their energies in the far more exigent and useful work of material reparation and development. Striving, out of regard to the South, to inculcate this lesson of prudent conduct, I have urged such arguments as these: That the negro is, in no sense, responsible for the calamities we endure; that, towards us, he has ever conducted himself with kindness and subordination; that he is entitled to our compassion, and to the assistance of our superior intelligence in the effort to attain a higher state of moral and intellectual development; that to assume he was placed on this theatre as a reproach to humanity and a stumbling-block in the progress of civilization, would be to impeach the wisdom and goodness of Providence; that, considering the comparative numbers of the two races in the South, it would be the merest madness to provoke a collision of caste; in a word, that it is absolutely essential to the peace, repose, and prosperity of the South that the emancipated class should be undisturbed in the enjoyment of their rights under the law, and should be enlightened to understand the duties and interests of social order and well-being.

But it has appeared to me that the chief obstacle to a complete and cordial reunion between the North and the South is found in the suspicion and resentment with which the people of these sections regard each other. Hence, while on the one hand assuring the Northern people of the good faith with which the South resumes its obligations in the Union, I have thought it not amiss on the other to protest to my Southern friends that the mass of the Northern community are animated by far more just and liberal sentiments towards us than we are apt to suspect.

And thus, leaving to others the ostensible part in the work of reconstruction, and abstaining studiously from all political connection and activity, I have hoped in some measure, and in a quiet way, to repair the evil I contributed to bring upon the South, by availing myself of every appropriate private opportunity to suggest these counsels of moderation and magnanimity. Passion, to which in truth we had abundant provocation, precipitated us into secession; reason must conduct us back into the path of peace and prosperity.

At whatever risk of personal obloquy, and at whatever sacrifice of personal interest—and you know that it involves both obloquy and sacrifice to talk as I do—I am resolved to employ all of energy and intellect I may command in the incessant endeavor to promote peace and good-will among the people of the late belligerent States. What the country needs, what in a most especial manner the South needs, is repose—freedom from the throes of political agitation, and leisure to recruit its exhausted energies. The experience of the past six years should have impressed on the mind of the American nation this most salutary lesson—a lesson sooner or later learned by every nation in the development of its own history—that civil war is the sum and consummation of all human woe.

Protesting solemnly the integrity of motive by which I was then actuated, yet I never recall the names of the noble men who fell in our conflict; I never look abroad upon our wasted fields and desolated homes; I never contemplate the all-embracing ruin in which we are involved, the sad collapse of our liberties, and the sinister aspect of the future, without inwardly resolving to dedicate all I possess of ability to the public service to the task of averting another such catastrophe, and to that end of cultivating a spirit of forbearance and good feeling among all classes and all sections of the country.

These, my dear sir, are the opinions, very briefly and dogmatically delivered, which I entertain touching the actual condition of the Southern States, and the policy proper for them to pursue in the present juncture. They are the result of anxious and conscientious reflection, of much observation on the popular temper of the North, and of extreme and unabated solicitude for the welfare of the community to which I am attached by the strongest ties of filial devotion.

With the utmost sincerity of conviction, I believe that by a system of conduct in conformity to these suggestions the Southern people may achieve a prosperity and happiness equal to any they ever enjoyed; while, on the contrary, I am as firmly persuaded that by a vain and impatient resistance to an order of things they cannot change, and to a destiny they cannot escape, they will infinitely aggravate the miseries of their present condition, and beside bring down upon themselves calamities appalling to contemplate. I am not acquainted with the classification of parties, but if these opinions make one a "radical," then I am a "radical," for they are deliberately the opinions of

Yours, very truly, ROGER A. PRYOR.

Radical View of the October Election

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

It seems probable that the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio (yesterday) were substantial triumphs for the negro-hating Democracy. We are not surprised at this result, though the loss, especially, of the amendment in Ohio we greatly deplore. It puts in still greater jeopardy our own, in this State, whenever it shall be submitted for a vote; it endangers a similar amendment now pending in Kansas, and more than all, it will affect very unfavorably the still unsettled problem of the political relations of the negro in the final reconstruction at the South. With the large registration of whites, though the actual majority vote cast may call for a convention, it is likely, in several States, to be a minority of all those registered, and therefore ineffectual. In this way Congressional reconstruction is to be again checkmated. What greater encouragement do negro-hating Southerners need than the adverse vote of Ohio, with such a President in the White House, to do all they possibly can to resist the establishment of government in the South which shall place the blacks upon an equality with the whites?

We do not doubt the ultimate complete triumph of our cause. But we see in the timid and shiftless manœuvring of Republican managers criminal blundering which, if it involved only themselves in disappointment, we should not particularly regret. But in the two political divisions created by the circumstances of the revolution through which we are passing, it is the misfortune of the situation that their criminal folly inflicts needless and most cruel suffering, even unto death, or living tortures worse than death, upon thousands of victims, white and black, throughout the South, and greatly embarrasses the progress of our cause in the North. The Republicans of Massachusetts, in their late Worcester Convention, over which Mr. Wilson presided, paved the way for the Ohio defeat by their non-committal attitude in regard to negro suffrage as a vitally important question. Such a course was but a part of the Wilson-Fessenden Republican policy.

The Republicans of this State resolved definitely and unqualifiedly in favor of negro suffrage; but the action of the representatives of the party at the Albany Convention, in postponing the subject beyond the November election, neutralizes the moral effect of the Syracuse resolution. The Republicans of Pennsylvania meanly dodged the issue, the significance of which, as connected with national politics, they fully understood. Their action invited the defeat which they richly deserve. The Republicans of Ohio, in a greater degree than its spurious Democracy, are responsible for the ignominious defeat of the national issue in their canvass just closed. In a most disreputable manner they refused first to submit the question at all, and then, in view of what Congress, under military rule, dictated for the South, they felt constrained to reconsider their previous action, and to change front in the face of the enemy. With this manifest timidity and insincerity, they were in no condition to win victory.

In all this an absolute necessity is made apparent for continued hard work on the part of all abolitionists and sincere radicals everywhere. It is demonstrated that our cause cannot be safely entrusted to political adventurers, however loud their professions of fidelity to the doctrine of negro equality. Radical, persistent agitation must be continued. Under the operations of the war power we have made rapid strides. That power is not, and ought not to be, perpetual in a free Government. If, as the heat of battle subsides, it is found that the average opinion of the country is below the point to which, in the direction of freedom for the negro, the war carried us, we must inevitably sink to the level of that opinion. Churches and the clergy are as formerly for the most part, but make-weights, or a positive drag, where they should be foremost in leading the nation in the light of immutable, fundamental Christian principles through its present difficult and dangerous pass. The great battle for permanent freedom and equal political rights for the negro is to be fought in the year before us. The elections of yesterday and those of next month will be as a preliminary engagement, "What might have been," are among the saddest words.

Had Congress met its responsibilities promptly and in a straightforward manner by long ago removing Johnson and guaranteeing negro suffrage, without equivocation, in its legislation upon reconstruction, the present untoward defeat and others foreshadowed might have been avoided. Will it be admonished at the "eleventh hour?" It is one of the most threatening dangers of the Republican defeat of yesterday that, in the Presidential campaign which will open next summer, the standard bearer of that party will be such, from supposed availability, as would render victory in itself a disaster. Better defeat with a standard which deserves success than victory only in the name. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

—Mr. Francis Lacombe, the author of a "History of Monarchy in Europe," has just died.

—The Hanlon Brothers' Troupe commence an engagement at the Boston Theatre on the 28th inst.

—A new volume of experiences in Central Asia has been nearly completed by Mr. Arminius Vambery.

—Mrs. Craik appears in a new literary field, as translater of Guizot's "Biography of De Brabante."

—Mr. J. L. Toole has been engaged for Mr. Wigan's new theatre in London.

—The new Grand Opera House in Vienna is expected to be opened in the autumn of 1868.

—Mendelssohn's Reformation symphony is to be revived in London.

—"Fighting Joe" Hooker is in Switzerland.

SECOND EDITION

THE CITY ELECTION.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

Meeting of the Return Judges This Morning.

The Full Details of the Contest.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Return Judges of the several Wards in the city assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Supreme Court Room, to make the official count of the recent election. The Board was made up of the following members:—

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	Joseph Tree.	15.	William Seibert.
2.	Isaac J. Griffiths.	16.	John Weber.
3.	John C. McCall.	17.	Frank Dougherty.
4.	Joseph Ralston.	18.	Luke V. Sutphen.
5.	Robert E. Winslow.	19.	David H. Jenkins.
6.	William M. Tiel.	20.	E. F. Stewart.
7.	Dauphin M. Matthews.	21.	Ira Jones.
8.	William Somers.	22.	Thomas Megargee, Jr.
9.	A. J. Buckius.	23.	Thomas Green.
10.	Samuel P. Hancock.	24.	H. L. Hagner.
11.	Lewis C. Pierce.	25.	William Diamond.
12.	George F. Kidd.	26.	William H. Eakins.
13.	John B. Green.	27.	Benj. S. Riley.
14.	Samuel Scheide.	28.	George A. Clayton.

Mr. Samuel P. Hancock, of the Tenth Ward, was elected temporary President, and, after the calling of the roll, Mr. Hancock was made permanent Chairman. Nominations for other offices were then made, and the following were elected:—

Clerks—L. T. Esling and Robert T. Gill.
Doorkeeper—Daniel H. Lutz.
Messenger—Alfred Ruhl.

Alderman David Beitler then administered the oath of office to the members of the Board, after which the returns for Judge of the Supreme Court were made and counted, with the following result:—

WARDS.	Judge Sup Court. Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.	Maj. Republican.	Democrat.	Whole Vote Cast.	Taxables in Each Ward.
First	2002	1778	224	......	3780	5823
Second	2093	3095	......	1002	5188	7702
Third	1148	2081	......	933	3229	4224
Fourth	872	2401	......	1529	3273	5421
Fifth	946	1966	......	1020	2912	4159
Sixth	951	1490	......	539	2441	3627
Seventh	2185	1827	358	......	4012	5855
Eighth	1475	1483	......	8	2958	4610
Ninth	1699	1543	156	......	3242	4932
Tenth	2466	1513	953	......	3969	5401
Eleventh	903	1081	......	178	1984	3384
Twelfth	1189	1646	......	457	2835	3749
Thirteenth	1905	1744	161	......	3649	4584
Fourteenth	2249	1722	527	......	3971	5393
Fifteenth	3693	2942	751	......	6635	9200
Sixteenth	1682	1915	......	233	3597	5109
Seventeenth	1141	2278	......	1137	3419	5276
Eighteenth	2570	1896	674	......	4466	6414
Nineteenth	2586	2606	......	20	5192	7948
Twentieth	3766	3782	......	16	7548	10224
Twenty-first	1322	1049	273	......	2371	3060
Twenty-second	2036	1472	564	......	3508	4908
Twenty-third	1958	1556	402	......	3514	4497
Twenty-fourth	1608	1681	......	73	3289	4742
Twenty-fifth	918	1491	......	573	2410	3508
Twenty-sixth	2417	1826	591	......	4243	6108
Twenty-sev'th	969	868	101	......	1837	2397
Twenty-eighth	729	737	......	8	1466	1911
Total City vote	49,469	52,069	5725	8325	101538	144272
Co. K, 4th Art	60	3	57		63	
Co. L, 4th Art	58	2	56		60	
Totals	49,587	52,074 49,587	5838	8325 5838	101661	
Majorities		2487		2487		
Aggregates		101661				

WARDS.	Clerk of Orphans' Court. Batturs, Rep.	Megary, Dem.	City Treasurer. Jones, Rep.	Peirsol, Dem.	City Commissioner. Uruiler, Rep.	Baltier, Dem.
First	2014	1766	1997	1770	1993	1776
Second	2125	3066	2119	3073	2103	3085
Third	1157	2067	1166	2060	1164	2064
Fourth	887	2499	868	2414	861	2417
Fifth	966	1940	961	1969	949	1976
Sixth	963	1483	945	1499	948	1495
Seventh	2257	1742	2239	1761	2233	1758
Eighth	1538	1409	1512	1487	1524	1429
Ninth	1623	1495	1720	1522	1729	1508
Tenth	2514	1444	2460	1494	2494	1468
Eleventh	913	1676	909	1671	884	1703
Twelfth	1217	1617	1187	1646	1182	1648
Thirteenth	1928	1726	1866	1774	1905	1734
Fourteenth	2277	1690	2286	1781	2262	1712
Fifteenth	2749	2890	3714	2921	3688	2905
Sixteenth	1672	1901	1656	1917	1639	1921
Seventeenth	1138	2286	1140	2279	1179	2245
Eighteenth	2585	1873	2535	1897	2566	1889
Nineteenth	2607	2575	2594	2592	2640	2546
Twentieth	3790	2718	3732	3801	3798	3751
Twenty-first	1336	1026	1327	1036	1321	1051
Twenty-second	2055	1450	2046	1453	2060	1444
Twenty-third	1960	1524	1946	1540	1950	1544
Twenty-fourth	1625	1663	1620	1664	1628	1659
Twenty-fifth	924	1489	931	1475	937	1473
Twenty-sixth	2437	1813	2426	1820	2435	1825
Twenty-sev'th	966	854	996	838	997	836
Twenty-eighth	738	726	727	736	733	728
Co. K, 4th Art'y	55	8	53	10	40	23
Co. L, 4th Art'y	56	4	58	2	46	14
Total	50,112	51,429 50,112	49690	51802 49690	49838	51622 49888
Majority		1,317		2112	......	1734
Aggregate		101541		101492	......	101510

WARDS.	Judge Court Common Pleas. Thayer, Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Sheriff. Cowell, Rep.	Lyle, Dem.	Register of Wills. Campbell, Rep.	Leech, Dem.
First	1944	1831	1972	1766	2035	1750
Second	2015	3180	2075	3120	2168	3030
Third	1096	2133	1116	1211	1193	2041
Fourth	847	2432	890	2400	980	2315
Fifth	900	1997	934	1977	1014	1898
Sixth	922	1523	940	1503	968	1477
Seventh	2107	1805	2172	1835	2241	1765
Eighth	1412	1544	1495	1449	1506	1442
Ninth	1651	1595	1686	1585	1720	1511
Tenth	2382	1582	2393	1541	2491	1467
Eleventh	861	1730	868	1706	910	1679
Twelfth	1126	1699	1179	1652	1215	1621
Thirteenth	1810	1843	1821	1817	1920	1721
Fourteenth	2162	1814	2178	1782	7221	1691
Fifteenth	2581	3069	3644	2969	3710	2921
Sixteenth	1622	1963	1633	1945	1668	1904
Seventeenth	1067	2320	1135	2310	1139	2285
Eighteenth	2516	1944	2544	1912	2580	1881
Nineteenth	2528	2658	2569	2606	2586	2575
Twentieth	3613	3953	3394	3840	3780	3739
Twenty-first	1467	912	1275	1095	1331	1038
Twenty-second	2005	1509	1982	1524	2040	1461
Twenty-third	1915	1583	1913	1576	1956	1541
Twenty-fourth	1517	1768	1589	1703	1605	1686
Twenty-fifth	897	1511	886	1513	925	1489
Twenty-sixth	2391	1859	2402	1848	2435	1809
Twenty-sev'th	876	961	964	875	959	882
Twenty-eighth	705	762	717	747	731	728
Total city vote	47955	53590	48647	52,666	50,075	51,370
Co. K, 4th Art	54	6	50	13	52	11
Co. L, 4th Art	45	18	45	15	28	2
Totals	48054	53614 48054	48742	52,694 48,742	50,185	51,383 50,185
Majorities	......	5560	......	3,952		1,198
Aggregates	......	101668	......	101436		101568

LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

General Hayes Chosen Governor of Ohio.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Pennsylvania Election.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Counties.	Sharswood.	Williams.
Lebanon	2501	3625
Schuylkill (majority)	1125	......
Cumberland	4231	3451
Chester	5858	7751
Dauphin	3847	5247
Delaware (majority)	...	1059
Philadelphia (majority)	2487	......
Montgomery	7683	6580
York (majority)	2823	......

The Ohio Election.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A special despatch from Cincinnati, received from prominent radical sources, says:—"As near as we can calculate, Hayes, the Republican candidate, is elected by 2600 majority. There is no doubt of his election."

The Election in Lebanon County.

LEBANON, Oct. 11.—Official returns of the vote for Supreme Judge in this county give 3625 for Williams and 2501 for Sharswood; showing a Republican majority of 1124.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Report of Last Evening.

LONDON, Oct. 10—Evening.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England, for the past week, has been £385,000 sterling, and the decrease in the Bank of France, 25,000,000 francs.

Consols for money, 94⅛; United States Five-twenties, 71 15-16; Illinois Central, 77⅞; Erie Railroad, 43⅞; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 21¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 10—Evening.—United States bonds, 74¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—Evening.—Cotton is heavy, and has declined ⅛d.; upland middlings, 8⅛; Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales of 12,000 bales.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable.

Breadstuffs continue firm.

Linseed Cakes have declined to £10 15s.; other articles are unchanged.

The Arago Arrived Out.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 10.—The steamer Arago, from New York on the 28th ult., has arrived.

The Ship Oriental Disabled.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—The ship Oriental, from Quebec, has been spoken at sea, disabled.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Decision of an Important Case in Admiralty—General Grant Nominated for the Presidency, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, has just decided a very important admiralty case, being an action for libel and damages, by the steamer Wilson Small, against the steamer Mary Augusta, for running into and sinking the Wilson Small. Damages were laid at fifteen thousand dollars. The Wilson Small had been hired, or chartered, by Mr. Wallack, editor of the Washington *Star*, to run on his line from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to Baltimore. She was owned, manned, etc., by another party, who had agreed to run her thus for a standing sum per week. It was held that the owners, and not Wallack, the charterer, were liable, but the fault being on both sides, the damages were divided, and the Mary Augusta ordered to be sold to pay the damages done to the Wilson Small.

The Republican Convention yesterday adopted a resolution recommending General Grant for President.

Jacob Koeles, an old Defender, aged 93, died yesterday.

Marine Disasters.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 9.—The schooner Catowomteck, from Tampico for New York, with a cargo of Sisal hemp, put in here to-day in distress, having lost her mainsail and split her jib in heavy weather.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 11.—The ship E. W. Stetson, from London, is ashore about half a mile from the beach, on the outer middle. She will probably get off.

Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Edward Finnerty was shot dead last night in a restaurant on Broad street, by Robert Maguire, keeper of the place. Finnerty served as a Captain in the 9th Massachusetts Regiment during the war. Maguire has been arrested.

THE UBIQUITOUS PRIM.

Is He Here?—What are His Designs?

General Prim, of Spanish revolutionary fame, whose presence at various points on the European continent has made him seem almost ubiquitous, is now announced, on pretty good authority, to have arrived in this city last Monday by the French steamer Pereire, from Havre. He is reported to be incognito, to have arrived under an assumed name, and various rumors are afloat as to his intentions. A gentleman was yesterday pointed out on Broad street as the veritable Prim, but turns out to be no such personage.

Parties in this city who are intimately acquainted with him state that if he is here, it is with the intention of using his efforts to protect the interests of his wife's property in Mexico. It will be recollected that this Madame Prim is a Mexican lady of one of the wealthiest families in the neighboring republic, and as General Prim has wasted no small fortune in his Spanish escapades, it is but natural that he should try to save what remains. As to his having any political designs in Mexico it is simply preposterous, and as regards Cuba or the Spanish West Indian possessions, his friends say that reports of this kind can be circulated only by parties who are desirous of injuring his reputation at home.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" has been set to music.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Oct. 11, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds continue inactive. 10-40s sold at 100⅜, no change; 111¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105⅛ for June and July 7·30s; 111⅛ for '62 5-20s; 108½ for '64 5-20s; 109 for '65 5-20s; and 106⅞ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101⅜, and old do. at 98@98⅛.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52⅞, no change; 63 was bid for Norristown; 50⅝ for Reading; 57½ for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 54½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27⅞ for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 46, no change; 77 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 12⅝ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates, and 35 for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 242 was bid for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics', 57¼ Commercial; 59 for Girard; 70 for City; 60 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 38⅞@39, a decline of ⅛. 27⅞ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 87 for Morris Canal preferred.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143⅞; 11 A. M., 143¾; 12 M., 143⅞; 1 P. M., 143⅞, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R..........b30.. 50¾

FIRST BOARD.

$20000 U S 10-40s. cp.	100⅜	$2000 Pa R 1m 6s	99¾
$500 do...cp.	100⅜	$1000 N Penna 6s	87
$100 City 6s, New	101⅜	$2000 Susq Bds	60
$1000 do. New	101⅜	38 sh Ches & Wal	46
$5000 do. Old, Gas.	98	11 sh Leh N stk...ls.	39
$2300 do. Old	98	128 sh Penna R...ls.	52¾
$8000 Pa 6s 1 series	103½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111⅜; do. 1862, 111⅛@112¼; do., 1864, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1865, 108⅝@109⅛; do., 1865, new, 106⅞@107⅛; do., 1867, new, 107@107¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅝; do. 7·30s, June, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do. December, 1864, 118⅞@118⅛; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 143⅞@144. Silver, 137@138½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅛@111⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅞@112¼; do., 1864, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1865, 108⅝@109⅛; do. new, 107@107¼; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105⅛@105⅜; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118⅞; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1865, 115⅞; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 143⅞@144⅛.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@111⅜; old 5-20s, 111⅞@112⅛; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1865, 109@109⅛; do., July, 106⅞@107⅛; do., 1867, 107@107¼; 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅝; 7·30s, June, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜. Gold, 143⅞@143⅞.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of Boston:—London 60 days sight, 109@109½; do. 3 do. do., 109½@110; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.16¼; do. 3 do. do., 5f.16¼@5f.13¾; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.16¼; Bremen 60 do. do., 78@78½; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35¼@36; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¼@71¾; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40½@41. Market steady. Gold at noon, 143¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11.—Cotton continues inactive, and the only sales reported were in small lots, at 20@21c. for middling uplands and New Orleans.

Bark is in steady demand, with sales of 60 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at $55 ℔ ton.

Seeds—The prominent feature was a sale of 1000 bushels Flaxseed at $2·85. Cloverseed sells at $9@9·25 ℔ 64 lbs., and Timothy at $2·75.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the inquiry for home consumption is circumscribed to present necessities. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@10 for old stock and fresh ground extra; $10·50@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@12·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@15 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $8·75@9. 500 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold at $7, now held at $7·25.

The offerings of Wheat, although small, are larger than yesterday, and the demand for prime lots is steady at full prices; while common grades are neglected. Sales of red at $2·40@2·70, and California at $3·25. Rye is in fair demand at $1·70@1·75 ℔ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce, and held firmly at the recent advance. Sales of 5000 bushels at $1·50@1·55 for Western mixed and yellow. Oats are quiet, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@77c.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........60 | 11 A. M..........68 | 2 P. M..........72

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Mina, Holder, Gibraltar, for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. May, Neal, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr W. B. Mann, Stanford, 5 days from Washington, with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Clara Jane, Parker, 7 days from Eastport, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffries, 5 days from Newbern, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 9—9 P. M.—The brig Rifleman, from Cette, passed in to-day, in company with a barque and two brigs, unknown.

The brig John Welsh, from Philadelphia for Sagua, and U. S. steamer Nipsic, from do. for Washington, went to sea yesterday. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship H. Hudson, Howes, hence, at Havana 8th inst.
Barque Linda, Howard, hence, at Pictou 24th ult.
Brig Nazarine, Atkins, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 21st ultimo.
Brig Prince Alfred, Siteman, hence, at Halifax 1st instant.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 7th inst.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, from Ivigtut for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Brig Alfaretta, Bibber, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, hence, at Richmond 7th instant.
Schr Abby, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 10th inst.
Schr Southerner, Darling, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.
Schr Jas. M. Vance, Burdge, hence, at Norfolk 7th instant.
Schr Seventy-six, Teel, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 3d inst.
Schr M. McNeil, Snow, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. Marys 4th inst.
Schr Montrose, Grierson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 4th inst.
Schr L. J. M. Reed, Hugg, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Marys 4th inst.
Schrs E. F. Fox, Case; Evergreen, Bellows; and A. Pharo, Shourds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, hence, at Norwich 8th inst.
Schrs Hiawatha, Newman, and H. May, Franklin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 8th inst.
Steamer Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Richmond 8th instant.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown 9th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Arrived, steamship Moro Castle, Adams, from Havana.
Ship Lawrence, Johnson, from Cardiff.
Ship Oaklands, McCulloch, from Conception Bay.
Barque Doris Broderson, from Rio Janeiro.
Barque Medora, Freebody, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Herschel V. Johnson on Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, who was the Douglas candidate for Vice-President in 1860, and a Unionist thereafter until he became a secessionist, recently sent us a rather long exposé of the political situation, as viewed from an ex-Confederate standpoint. We printed his manifesto *verbatim*, with comments much shorter than itself. He comes back upon us in a letter which fills four full columns in close type, and would much more than cover this page in our editorial type. We would like to answer it, but Mr. Johnson allows us no room. "Some take all, but he leaves none." We are compelled, therefore, to rest content with restating a few important facts which he ignores or defies.

I. Mr. Johnson asserts that Congress delayed for two long years to mature and present any plan of reconstruction. He is mistaken. Congress presented a plan near the close of its very first session after Lee's and Johnson's surrender; and the next Republican State Convention of this State publicly pledged our support to the admission of each and every State which should accept it. None of them except Tennessee *did* accept it, or has yet done so; so another plan had to be devised and proposed. Was that the fault of Congress? Suppose the present plan is in like manner rejected; must the Republicans bear the blame?

II. Mr. Johnson asserts that the class for which he speaks are ready to treat the blacks justly, and even kindly. We will admit that he thinks so. But he thought they did the same when they held those blacks in slavery; and refused to take the oath of a Christian Bishop, if black, against the most worthless reprobate, if white. They say hell is paved with good intentions. But Governor Pease says at least one hundred negroes have been feloniously killed by whites in Texas alone under the sway of the Johnsonian State authorities, and *not one* of these white murderers has been punished by the Throckmorton rule. We have for years been printing corresponding accounts from all the unrepresented States. Herschel V. Johnson will not deny that *some* negroes have been killed by whites in the South since April, 1865. How many of the murderers have been brought to justice by the State authorities? This is a matter of simple fact. And we assert that not one white man in every twenty who have killed negroes in the South since Lee's surrender has been brought to justice by those to whom Mr. Johnson thinks it very hard that those States and their blacks should not be surrendered by Congress.

III. Mr. Johnson says there are eight millions of whites and but four millions of blacks in the South. Both figures are about right. Of the whites, there may be one hundred thousand—not more—disfranchised by Congress as prominent Rebels. Say that these represent half a million of people—call it a million, if you will—leaving but seven millions of enfranchised whites to four millions of blacks. The whites own nearly all the land and other property; more than half of them are educated, while the adult blacks are generally ignorant; the whites are certainly not inferior in intellect, while far superior in social position. Now, says Mr. Johnson, to intrust political power to these seven millions of enfranchised whites and four millions of blacks is to hand the South over to negro domination, subjugate the white race, endanger property, order, everything! Surely, a man who knows whether four is or is not more than seven—much more one who has run for Vice-President—ought to know better than to put forth such glaring absurdity as this. The immigration to the South is heavy, and almost exclusively white; there are no negro lawyers, negro doctors, and few negro merchants; almost every element of power is in the hands of the whites. To affect to fear black domination under such circumstances is either hypocritical or pusillanimous—we mean, it looks like that. We shall next hear that the dogs of the South have held a meeting and resolved to ask protection against the bloody sheep, who threaten to eat them up. Yet Mr. Johnson's letter rings the changes on this monstrous assumption.

IV. Mr. Johnson urges that the blacks are generally ignorant. That, we presume, is so. But blacks did not make the laws which punished as felony the teaching of one of their number to read; and, since they have been allowed to learn, they have evinced general aptitude and eagerness to do so. Let us encourage and help them to grow in knowledge and wisdom; bearing, meantime, with their constantly decreasing ignorance.

V. We most emphatically deny that there is any quarrel between the "two sections," or their people. There is a faction at the South which still mourns "the Lost Cause," and refuses to be comforted. It has a very large body of sympathizers at the North. There is not in all regions over which Mr. Jefferson Davis once presided a single county wherein so large a portion of the inhabitants are in political accord with Mr. H. V. Johnson and his teachings as in this very city of New York. Do let us discard misleading phrases, and talk to the point. There is but one living political question:—"Shall the blacks, or shall they not, be henceforth regarded as human beings, with rights and feelings which whites are bound to respect?" Whoever answers, Yes, they shall," belongs to our party, whether he live in Boston or Shreveport; whoever answers, "No," belongs to the other party. *We* long since said:—"Let *all* vote!" The Republicans will be ready to say it quite as soon as the Democrats, North or South, will. Let us scorn all disguises and talk right to the point. Mr. Johnson might have spared his words, if he had not needed them to conceal his ideas.

VI. As to the right and wrong of secession and coercion—what we said in 1860—what Congress resolved in 1861—what were Mr. Calhoun's theories of government—and whether Mr. Johnson, being a Unionist, was justified in fighting to subvert the Union because others did—whether the States in revolt were in or out of the Union, etc. etc.—we cannot make room to discuss them with Mr. Johnson. "Let the dead bury their dead." If any one chooses to see what we have to say on these and kindred themes, he will find it compressed into a very few chapters of "The American Conflict." That we do not see these matters through Mr. Johnson's spectacles is very true; but can further controversy help the matter? We do surely hold that the Southern—even if you count out the blacks—*did not* secede from the Union, though a violent, brow-beating, aristocratic faction assumed to do so; we hold that this faction, without right or reason, made war on the Union, and got handsomely thrashed by it, as was deserved; and we hold that the result is most auspicious to the permanent well-being of both North and South. Mr. Johnson, we regret to see, still gropes in the thick darkness of the past—though the day in its fullness has come—and insists on keeping his eyelids as tightly closed as possible. If what he fancies he sees were really so, slavery is not yet abolished, and every negro should be reclaimed and set to work by his old master, to said negro's infinite comfort and blessing. But the universe still rolls onward, and we can afford to leave Mr. Johnson's obstinate misconceptions to be corrected by the resistless march of events. "The stars in their courses" still shine, and light comes to each of us, quite independent of his will.

President Johnson in the Present Crisis.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A golden opportunity is now before President Johnson to make himself the undisputed master of the political situation and his administration a positive power in the land. If he has any pluck, any sagacity, any clearness of vision in perceiving the advantages of his present position, he will readily understand what is required of him to reach these advantages and to turn them to good account. The great central States, through the voices of Pennsylvania and Ohio, have spoken on this radical ultimatum of universal negro suffrage and negro supremacy, and it has thus become manifest to all eyes that we are on the verge of one of the greatest of revolutions in the annals of our political parties. Mr. Johnson may now do much to give cohesion and direction to this new uprising of public opinion, and a complete reconstruction of his Cabinet is the first essential to meet the demands of this crisis.

In beginning a new administration with an old Cabinet, Mr. Johnson undertook a very difficult task; but in attempting, from time to time, to adapt this old Cabinet to a new order of things, by patching a patch here and a patch there, it was "love's labor lost"—an experiment not only profitless, but so fruitful of disasters that he may be thankful it has not cost him his official head. But if, in an official sense, he has escaped the last misfortune of Charles the First or Louis the Sixteenth, it is because his mistakes have served the purposes of his adversaries, and they have profited by them. Now, with their own heavy budget of blunders, condemned by the popular voice of the Northern States as far as they have expressed themselves, Mr. Johnson may turn the tables upon the baffled and astounded radicals, and identify his name, his policy, and his administration with the great majority of the loyal masses of the loyal North.

To this end he needs a new Cabinet, beginning with the State Department. Retirement would not now be an act of cruelty to Mr. Seward, but an act of kindness. He has outlived his day of usefulness in public life. He belongs to an age and generation, to a political system of dogmas and ideas, that have passed away. The best that his faithful, good man Friday can now do for him is to glorify him at the expense of Mrs. Lincoln, and in mean and scandalous tattle about her little bills as lady of the White House. To get rid, therefore, of the master, in order to be relieved of his man, would be of itself a good move on the part of the President; but much higher and larger considerations call imperiously for a new Secretary of State.

The same broad and general reasons, to a greater or less extent, apply to all the other members of the existing Cabinet, including old Mr. Welles and his ring of spoilsmen under the care of Mr. Fox. We understand that Mr. Johnson has been meditating for some time past upon such a stroke of policy; and it has been intimated to us from well-informed sources at Washington that he will, in all probability, under the encouragemen s of these late elections, proceed, without further delay, to active measures. Let him do so; but let him, in the reconstruction of his Cabinet against the implacable radicals, be careful to avoid the other extreme of incurable Copperheads. He wants no such official advisers about him as either of the two Seymours, or the two Woods, or Mayor Hoffman, Voorhees or Vallandigham. Such dead weights would soon sink Mr. Johnson beyond the reach of a resurrection. He wants men thoroughly identified with the Union cause in the war—men of whom the loyal masses of the North are justly proud, and yet men who are not committed to the revolutionary schemes of radical fanaticism—not visionary, but clear-headed men—such men, if you please, as Grant, Thomas, Sheridan, Hancock, Farragut, and Porter.

In the intermediate course thus suggested, Mr. Johnson may now do a great work in fusing the conservative Union men of both parties into the victorious party of 1868, leaving Northern radicals, fanatics, and Copperheads, and all the disturbing factions of the day, North and South, high and dry, like the driftwood left on both sides of a great river from a heavy flood. We may say, too, that if the revolutionary programme of the last two sessions of Congress stands condemned by the people, the constitutional amendment upon which the elections of last year were contested stands emphatically endorsed. A Cabinet, therefore, and a message to Congress, framed upon this issue, and especially upon the suffrage settlement embraced in said amendment, would make at once a diversion in both Houses of Congress as fatal to the radicals as it would be advantageous to the Administration in securing the legislative balance of power. Mr. Johnson will do well to understand that the people have not been following him, or fighting his battles in these late elections, but that they have been pronouncing judgment against the vicious negro schemes of radical fanaticism, as they pronounced a year ago in favor of the fair and acceptable scheme of Congress which the radical leaders in their inflated folly and self-conceit abandoned.

The Elections and the President.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *Express* has the following as a special despatch from Washington:—

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A conference of leading Democratic politicians has been requested by the President, with the view (as is supposed and believed) to the formation of a new Cabinet. Mayor Hoffman and Governor Seymour, of your State, are expected to take a part in the conference, having been written to for that purpose. The result of the elections yesterday has satisfied the Executive that his hour for action upon the subject of a new Cabinet has arrived."

It is not easy to see what the result of the elections has to do either with the President or his Cabinet. That result has not been brought about by anything done by either—nor is it a protest against anything which either has done.

If the Democratic party chooses now to take the responsibility of the Administration, it may be well enough for the President to give them the Cabinet. But with the Civil Office bill, and the Senate composed as it is and must be for some years to come, it is not easy to see how they have much to gain thereby.

Other despatches indicate a much more moderate and sensible estimate by the President of the real meaning of the late elections. Instead of seeing in them any popular demand for the elevation of the Democratic party to power, he is said to regard them as showing only an "evident reaction against extreme radicalism in Pennsylvania, where it has been the most rampant and violent, and openly threatened revolution;" and to have expressed the hope that they "will have the effect to check the ultra policy hitherto forced upon Congress by the crack of the radical whip."

This is reasonable and just. The despatch to the *Express* probably indicates the wishes, rather than the knowledge, of that journal and of those for whom it speaks.

The Extraordinary Counter-Revolution.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We are hurrying onward to our political Niagara; Copperheads, radicals, and all the fanatical elements are sweeping down the rapids. Up to the time that Congress passed the Constitutional amendment, and including that action, the people were satisfied. But when Congress, mistaking the will of the nation, loses its balance upon its giddy summit of power, then it is proper that the people should again rise and assert their will. The people, watching with intense interest the restoration of their social and progressive welfare, see no hope unless they draw the curb upon the power they have invested with authority. The situation is easy of analysis; for, with all the finely woven radical theories of black and white equality, we want to see those practical results which demonstrate that our legislative action has been productive of good. Search where we may, we can find no evidences of good results; the attempt to reconstruct the South has gone on from bad to worse, until the ten unrestored States drag like a dead weight upon the progress of the nation. Here, in the great republic of the nineteenth century, we go back for precedents in government, and find that the Roman system is the only one to which we can adapt ourselves. Thus it is an open acknowledgment that our territorial extension imposes upon us the necessity of a great central force, governing, through a pro-consular organization, all the States that can in any way make a healthy opposition to its power. This principle once well rooted, it takes no prophetic brain to predict the succeeding phases which attended the same system in Rome.

Our people are too sensible to let the power slip out of their hands so quickly. The elections in California and Maine denoted the fact that the people were beginning to reason over the mad acts of a Congress as well as of an Executive that could not understand their desires. The two States named were only the preface to the telling rebuke which we are now giving to our unworthy rulers. Pennsylvania and Ohio, potent in the lists, wheel into line, and add their voices to the general outcry against misgovernment. New York, soon to come to the trial by vote, will doubtless follow the example set by the former States. The whole country, in fact, is tired of this crushing process of reconstruction, which weighs with equally destructive power upon both North and South. The Warren Hastings rule of India may have suited that country; the Roman provincial system may have been adapted to the ignorance of two thousand years ago; but those were cases where force placed pressure on ignorance. Intelligence cannot and will not bear such rule. There have not been men wanting in the radical party to recoguize that their power was but short-lived unless they could throw some great ignorant element into the existing intelligence of the country. This element, the negro, they have seized upon and have, by superhuman exertions, floated him to the surface. Less buoyant than the elements around him, he can only be held up until his own specific gravity overcomes our power to sustain him.

That failing, he must sink to the level to which his talent fits him, and from which, little by little gaining light, he may rise by his own intrinsic value. To cling to the negro we must sink to his level; by doing which we shall not elevate him but debase ourselves. It has taken some time for the people to appreciate these facts, but that they now are fully alive to them is undoubted. They see that they have been deceived by the political demagogues who have held the negro up as the main element in our revolution when he was only a minor issue. The revulsion of feeling, we regret to say, will, for the moment, be unfortunate for the black man; but this is the fault of his fanatical friends, who have forced him upward to a point where he cannot balance himself.

The action of the radical party has not been the creation of a civilization for the negro, but an attempt to turn the white race back to a barbarism which we have been trying to shake off, and from which we have been emerging for more than twenty centuries. It must be understood that our people are awakened at last, and are little inclined to march in retreat. The elections of Ohio and Pennsylvania fully demonstrate it. Let it not be supposed, however, that these elections denote a victory for the old Democratic party, whose principles, as shown by the Rebellion, were "rule or ruin." It shows, on the contrary, that the Republican element of the country, tired and disgusted with the radical programme, have, for the moment, stepped aside to give rebuke to their leaders, and show them that the intelligence of the United States is not willing to accept a rule that cannot stand the analysis of common sense. There is a mighty conservative power quietly holding itself in reserve and watching our political fortunes. It is awaiting the next Presidential election, and when the moment comes to strike it will deal a terrible blow; Democrat, radical, Copperhead, and fanatic will go down before it. A President totally unfitted to appreciate the demands made upon him will disappear, and a Congress that has made a party football of the nation will also be deposed to give place to the best men of the country—the true conservative element of real statesmanship.

Pennsylvania—Ohio—New York.

From the N. Y. World.

The news from Pennsylvania which we published Wednesday confirmed our expectations; that which we publish this morning from Ohio fills the measure of our hopes. The people of both these States have cast the majority of their votes for the candidates of the Democracy. So say our latest despatches from Ohio, and they cannot be far wrong. At the worst our victory is all but overwhelming. Beyond all question, too, will the people of the Empire State in November roll up a majority, doubling, yes, trebling, their joint majorities. Six millions of people have spoken. To these the four millions of New York will join their voice, and this is their response to Maine and California—

"So Jura answers from her lofty peaks
Back to the joyous Alps, who call on her aloud."

New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; the first the Empire State, and the second and third of all the States of the Union; the three most wealthy, populous, and intelligent of all; the foremost three in all the arts and victories of peace and weightiest in war; the annual products of whose industry is double that of any other three and more various; whose garnered wealth surpasses that of any six of their sister States; whose commerce on our inland seas and upon all oceans surpasses the commerce of all—it is these three States which now are thundering, with the voice of their ten millions of people, an indignant, unanimous veto upon the proceedings and the policy of the party in power.

It is high time for a voice so potent to make itself heard. Our sons were led by thousands to fruitless slaughter—yet it was dumb. Heaping up, to mortgage the industry and abridge the joys of ourselves and our children and our children's children, rose a mountain of debt—yet it was dumb. Two years of peace, which failed to restore the Union, were added to the four years of war which failed, and like those years were spent by shameless partisans in plans to prolong their hold upon power they had usurped—power prostituted to the stirring up anew of strife which had ended; prostituted to the imposition of a military despotism upon ten sovereign States; prostituted to the crushing down of an already conquered people—our brethren, our kinsmen—and to the lifting up into sole supremacy there of an ignorant, degraded race; prostituted to the crippling of Northern industry by reckless taxes and monstrous "protective" tariffs, and to the throttling of Southern industry by the denial of order and law under which it might ere this have well revived; prostituted to the denial of any reconstruction laws for months, and then to the framing of such as would longest postpone their pretended purpose, and then to the heaping of obstructions, restrictions, and penalties upon these—yet still it was dumb.

Long suffering and patient, indeed, with their servants have the Northern people been. High time indeed was it that the puissant voices of these their masters should be heard, saying as Pennsylvania and Ohio have said, and New York will say:—"Let strife cease; let peace prevail; let law revive; let the Union live."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN, JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thsm

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and seit-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. 1 5 11p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16[

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 28[

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 314 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Southeast corner TENTH and WALNUT Sts. There are vacancies day and evening, for beginners and advanced pupils, for Piano, Cabinet Organ, Vocal Music, Harmony, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc.

Subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.....$5 00

Subscription for Study of ELOCUTION.....5 00

Pupils will be received every day this week and next.

Office hours, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Instruction will begin Oct. 7, Oct 14, and Oct. 21.

N. B—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elocution without extra charge. [10 1-21*

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college. A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 12 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—26th SESSION, 1867-68.—The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 14th, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.

R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean Medical Faculty.

197 s

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.2

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 16 6m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 12] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 23mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

10 2 1mwfm2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of good adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortmen of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12 00.

FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10 00

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.

FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9 00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

At very low prices.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17] rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

6 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESTNUT Street. | No. 1100 CHESTNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wire Cloths, Doyleys, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM S. GRANT

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails 1 24 f

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!

Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. cor ner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 30 3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.—A stated meeting of both branches of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—Organized at the usual hour, President Spering in the chair.

Mr. Thomas M. Coleman presented his credentials as a member from the Fourteenth Ward, for the unexpired term of F. A. Vancleve, resigned, and was sworn in as a member until January next.

A communication was received from the Controller of Public Schools, asking Councils to appropriate the sum of $2100 for the completion of the new school house, Twentieth and Jefferson streets, $1400 of which is to be applied to grading, paving, and cesspools. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

A communication was also received from the Board of Health, asking for transfer of appropriation authorizing the tearing down of a portion of the Municipal Hospital, on Turner's lane, the foundation of which had become insecure. Referred to the Committee on Health.

The Committee on Schools also reported an ordinance authorizing the erection of a new school-house at Frankford road and Somerset street, for which there is appropriated the sum of $12,250. The ordinance passed.

A communication was received from Mr. W. P. Troth, tendering his resignation as a member of the Board of Health, which was accepted.

The committee to verify the cash account of the City Treasurer reported the cash balance on hand October 1, 1867, $724,821·36, of which there was for the payment of city loans, $185,084·34; payment of sinking fund securities, $263,340·41; and for the payment of sundry claims, $276,396·61.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be directed to inform Councils the name of the contractor for crossing and gutter-stones, and the price per foot to be paid for the same, and the quality of the stone to be furnished.

Previous to the passage of the resolution, Mr. Jones said he understood the stones were to be of good quality, but that instead of this he had been informed they were quite inferior.

Mr. Shermer, Chairman of the Committee on Health, reported a resolution authorizing a transfer of $14 000 to make certain necessary improvements to the Lazaretto Station, which was passed.

The President announced the appointment of Mr. Coleman as a member of the Committees of Markets, Prisons, Comparing Bills, Health, and Defense and Protection, when the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer called the Chamber to order at a quarter past 3 o'clock.

A communication was received from Mr. William P. Troth, resigning his seat in the Board of Health. The resignation was accepted.

Charles A. Souder, elected member of Council from the Nineteenth Ward, for the unexpired term of Joseph Earnest, resigned, presented his certificate of election, was sworn in, and took his seat.

The Boiler bill, which was under discussion at the adjournment of Councils on Thursday last, then came up on the tenth section, the first nine having been passed at the last meeting. The tenth section is as follows:—

Section 10. The Inspector, or any of his assistants under his order, is empowered to incur the necessary expenses of transportation.

Mr. Potter moved to strike out the entire section. It was agreed to.

The other sections were amended and passed.

Mr. John F. Creeley, member elected from the Seventh Ward for the unexpired term of Thomas Little, presented his certificate of election, was sworn in, and took his seat.

Mr. Edward Townsend was elected one of the Managers of Wills Hospital, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of George W. Shields.

Mr. Dillon presented a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Highways to notify the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway to place South street in proper condition. Referred.

The ordinance making an appropriation to the Department of Water for a new engine at the Twenty-fourth Ward Works, was passed.

The Chair named Mr. Creeley on the Committee on Fire and Trust, and Mr. Souder on the Committee of Markets, etc.

A resolution authorizing the Board of Guardians to make certain transfers was agreed to.

The following bills from Select Council were considered:—

Ordinance to lay water-pipe on Eighth street, from Tasker to Morris street.

Ordinance to erect new out-houses to public schools.

Ordinance approving a certain contract in the erection of school buildings in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

The Finance Committee reported an ordinance making an appropriation for 1868, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which passed.

The Highway Committee reported the following bills:—

Resolution authorizing the opening of Ninth street from Norris to Diamond street.

Resolution authorizing the paving of Main street from Shur's lane to Green lane; Philip street from Dauphin street to Susquehanna avenue; Martha street from Huntingdon to Lehigh avenue; and Anthracite street from Salmon to Thompson.

Resolution authorizing the grading and paving the footways on Edgemont street, from William street to Westmoreland street, in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Resolution authorizing the opening of Leib and Tulip streets.

Resolution for the curbing and paving of the sidewalks on Montgomery street, from Bodine to Cadwalader street; and Manor street, from Montgomery avenue to Berks street.

Resolution for the grading of Park avenue, from Montgomery to Berks street; Berks street, from Thirteenth to Broad; Letterly street, from Kensington avenue to Emerald street; and Ninth street, from Norris to Diamond.

Resolution for the paving of Philip, Ash, and Letterly streets.

The above were all agreed to. Adjourned.

COLORED ODD-FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.—A grand demonstration was held yesterday by the colored Odd-Fellows of this city, the object being to assist the members of that order in West Philadelphia in building their new hall, now in course of erection in that place.

The programme as carried out was an excursion to West Chester, after a procession through the principal streets of West Philadelphia. The procession formed at 7 o'clock A. M., at the hall of the Order, corner of Seventh and Market streets, in this city, headed by the famous Delmonico Brass Band. Passing through several streets this side of the Schuylkill, it at length reached the Philadelphia and West Chester passenger station, where it was joined by several Lodges of West Philadelphia, and continued their march over an extensive route.

At 11 o'clock they took the train for West Chester, where they arrived at 1 o'clock. A large body of citizens of West Chester were in waiting at the depot, and the Order formed in line of parade amid the congratulations of its friends. The parade, marshalled by George W. B. Hall, Anthony Fletcher, and George Garrett, passed through West Chester to the county fair ground, where an organization was effected as follows:—President, Robert Jones; Vice-Presidents, Dr. John Davis, Cyrus Burton, and Charles Patterson; Secretaries, J. E Vanbrukle and Gideon Miller.

After prayer, the Chairman introduced Mr. J. D. Kelley, who made a short address upon the merits of the order and the utility of organizations of this kind among colored men, etc.

Under the arrangements of the Committee the audience was then invited to participate in a grand promenade in Floral Hall. The Committee, Messrs. Cyrus G. Burton, Nathaniel Logan, Charles Patterson, William Harris, Peter Needs, Philip Amos, Nathaniel Amos, Gideon Miller, J. Nesley, deserve credit for the energy exhibited in contributing to the pleasure and happiness of the occasion. At a late hour the festivities closed, and the participants returned home, highly gratified with the excursion.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On election afternoon Richard Taylor, aged 38 years, residing at No. 530 Wiley street, between Reed and Dickerson, was waylaid and badly beaten at Fifth and Reed streets. His assailants were composed of ten or a dozen men, who were armed with clubs, knives, and other weapons. Mr Taylor was knocked down, and so seriously injured that during yesterday his physicians considered his recovery doubtful. He stated last evening that the man who inflicted most of the blows had what appeared to be a tube inserted in the side of his nose. Mr. Taylor is a man of family, and is represented to be a quiet and industrious citizen.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOW THAT the election is over and people are more calm, public attention will be occupied generally with the various entertainments designed for popular recreation and amusement. At present we have an unusual array of attractive shows, including every species of mental entertainment. We would especially call attention to the following brief notices of the principal and most deserving places of resort in our city.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Charlotte Thompson is doing an excellent business. She takes her first benefit to-night, and will appear in a favorite *role*, supported by the entire strength of the new company. Next week, in answer to a general request from her lady friends, Miss Charlotte Thompson will appear in *Little Barefoot*—a play in which she has no equal on the stage. Miss Thompson's engagement is limited to twelve nights, and those who desire to witness her fine acting should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edmund Falconer takes his first benefit to-night. His new play of *Innisfallen*, which has been quite successful here, will be presented. It is one of the most elegant and attractive Irish dramas on the stage. Miss Kate Reignolds is superb in "Katy Maguire." Let Mr. Falconer have a good house, and remember that we seldom have an "author's night" in this country. Mrs. John Drew announces that she has Olive Logan's pleasant dramatic sketch of *Surf* in rehearsal.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. James E. Murdoch continues his successful engagement, and for his benefit to-night will appear in the *Stranger*. Kotzebue's masterwork will be presented in an excellent manner. The cast is unusually good.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Variety Troupe appear in an excellent bill to-night. The grand prismatic fountain will be exhibited as usual. The American is now called the "Alhambra Palace" of America. Matinee to-morrow afternoon as usual.

THE *Black Crook* continues attractive at the Academy of Music. A matinee will be given to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. Next week will be the last of the *Black Crook* and the Parisienne ballet.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame Adelaide Ristori will appear in her great *role* of "Elizabeth," on Monday evening, October 21, on Tuesday evening in *Mary Stuart*, and on Wednesday in her new play of *Marie Antoinette*.

CONCERT HALL.—Next Tuesday evening, October 15, an admirable panorama and series of large paintings will be exhibited, representing the Apocalypse, or Revelation of St. John. These paintings are all from the easel of Hammatt Billings, Esq., and are painted from original designs of that great genius of modern art—Gustave Dore. Such of these pictures as we have seen we unhesitatingly pronounce wonderful works of art, and the only striking impressions of imagination or the ideality of prophetic visions we have ever seen.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the concert to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Concert Overture (first time)—J. J. H. Verhulst.
2. Song, "O du mein Mond," (first time) Cornet solo Seifertt. Performed by G. Dunn.
3. Die Vorstedtler. Waltz—Joseph Lanner.
4. Adagio, from Scottish Sinfonie—Mendelssohn.
5. Overture, "Jessonda"—L. Spohr.
6. Duet from "Elixir of Love" (first time)—G. Donizetti.
7. First Finale, "Huguenots"—G. Meyerbeer.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—Mr. Theodore Habelman's two concerts (*en costume*) will occur on next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Seats and tickets can be secured at the principal music stores. Mr. Habelman will be assisted by a number of popular and distinguished artistes. Mr. Carl Sentz will lead the orchestra.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Mr. J. Luther Ringwalt closes his lectures on the "Plains and Rocky Mountains" to-morrow evening. He has been quite successful. His addresses have been much admired by all who have heard them.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—*The Hurrah Trip Around the World* is a taking card at this establishment. The burlesque *Black Crook Ballet* and other good things are also given.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·07	MOON RISES	3·56
SUN SETS	5·27	HIGH WATER	morn.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21
Melita	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 21
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 24
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 25
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 26
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Etna	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 28
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 2
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE.

America	New York	Bremen	Oct. 10
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 12
Celia	New York	London	Oct. 12
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 12
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 19

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Oct. 10
Eagle	New York	Havana	Oct. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 12
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 12
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 12
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 17
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 19
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpine, Liverpool, W. Brockie.
Brig American Union, Smith, Matanzas, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr R. S. Miller, Anderson, Boston, do.
Schr L. Blew, Bucklew, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Althea, Smith, Salem, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, Salem, do.
Schr M. Bowman, Rocap, Millville, do.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr C. C. Smith, Barrett, Lynn, E. V. Glover.
Schr C. Stetson, Somers, Braintree, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, Hingham, Blakiston Graeff & Co.
Schr H. Croskey, Potter, Fair Haven, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston, do.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Fall River, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Aid, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr W. Kallahan, Clark, Alexandria, do.
Schr Moonlight, Berry, Boston, do.
Schr L. Evans, Evans, Providence, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Jos. Porter, Burrows, Norwich, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Ship Lancaster, Jackson, from Liverpool Aug. 27, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose.
Ship L. Skolfield, Skolfield, from Liverpool Aug. 15, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.
Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, 16 days from Ragged Island, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.—vessel to C. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Brig C. Matthews, Cox, 4 days from Lan[illegible], with stone to captain.
Brig E. P. Stewart, Holland, 20 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom.
Brig G. W. Chase, Dunning, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, 5 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to captain.
Schr W. Capes, Chase, 7 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Sons of Malta, Rosenbach, from Winton, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr G. Nevinger, Smith, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr S. B. Hardcastle, Justice, from Choptank river, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. Rowley, Bradley, 12 days from Portsmouth, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Modesty, Bearse, from New Haven.
Schr Emma, Peterson, from Boston.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Boston.
Schr J. Porter, Burrows, from Fall River.
Schr Morning Light, Nickerson, from Wilmington.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Greenport.
Schr C. C. Smith, Barrett, from Lynn.
Schr I. Evans, Evans, from New Haven.
Schr Lehman Blew, Bucklaloo, from Boston.
Schr Aid, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Jesse Hart, Pierson, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Audenreid, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Bateman, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr Althea, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Maggie Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr Jesse L. Leech, Endicott, from Boston.
Schr Moonlight, Berry, from New Bedford.
Schr Express, Brown, from Salem.
Schr R. S. Miller, Anderson, from Marblehead.
Schr H. Crosby, Potter, from Providence.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, from Providence.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Chieftain, McGuire; Bessie Harris, Woodworth; and Burman, Davison, for Philadelphia, were up at Liverpool 28th ult.
Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence 6th inst.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 5th inst.
Barque Gottfried, Jongebond, for Philadelphia, remained at Rotterdam 26th ult.
Barque Annie E. Boyd, Griffiths, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 27th ult.
Barque Margaretha Blanca, Hoepner, hence, at Cronstadt 23d ult.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 2p PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.
With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27tfr Philadelphia.

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 543 N. THIRD street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.
10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, painters, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.
For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf2m

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE............Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON............Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP............Saturday, November 9
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin............$100 Steerage............$35
To London............105 To London............38
To Paris............115 To Paris............40
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON............CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES............CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The STAR OF THE UNION, will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 12, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Rail road. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 17, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 23f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer;
19 fmw No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
For a short time only, commencing on
TUESDAY EVENING, October 15,
and every night after until further notice, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock. The wonder and marvel of the age. Magnificent and Divine. The
APOCALYPSE.
The Book of Revelation unsealed.
THE VISIONS OF ST. JOHN PRESENTED TO VIEW.
From designs by the celebrated French artist, Gustave Dore, and the most eminent artists in this country and Europe. Fifty splendid designs, representing what St. John saw when a door in Heaven was opened, as described by him in the Book of Revelation, commencing with the Vision of the Seven Golden Candlesticks, and ending with the visions of the
DAY OF JUDGMENT,
THE RIGHTEOUS ASCENDING TO HEAVEN,
The wicked descending into
THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.
VIEWS OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, THE FUTURE HOME OF THE CHRISTIAN—A STREET IN THE NEW JERUSALEM—THE RIVER OF LIFE AND TREE OF LIFE—GOLDEN PAVEMENTS—MAGNIFICENT PALACES, WITH JEWELLED COLUMNS AND GILDED DOMES, THE WHOLE FORMING A SCENE OF
UNPARALLELED BEAUTY,
it seeming to the beholder one perfect blaze of glory.
NOTICE.—These representations, which have filled the largest halls in all the cities of this country with the most refined and intelligent in the community, were placed before the public by the request of the most eminent divines of ALL DENOMINATIONS. They have been produced upon a scale of Magnificence and Splendor never before attempted, at a cost of over FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by that most eminent artist, Hammatt Billings, Esq., whose brilliant conceptions of the Visions of St. John have fully borne out the statement made by the Rev. Albert Barnes, of this city, author of "Barnes' Notes on the Book of Revelation," that these "visions would make the finest drawings in the world." And in order that the entire community may be enabled to view these beautiful and instructive representations, the price of
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS
PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.
Religious papers circulating over 300 copies in the city will please publish this advertisement, call attention to the same, and send bill to Concert Hall, October 15.
A. GUDNEY,
10 8 tf Proprietor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH.........Lessee and Manager.
LAST TWELVE PERFORMANCES
OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
AND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
CARD.—The manager, in compliance with the public desire for a continuance of the Black Crook, now in the flush of success, made application to Manager Grau for Ristori's time, which is booked to follow the 19th instant. Should a satisfactory arrangement be made, the
BLACK CROOK
will remain one week longer. Otherwise, it must be withdrawn for the present, much to the regret of the management, as to that of
THE ADMIRING THOUSANDS
WHO CROWD THAT PALATIAL EDIFICE
TO WITNESS THE
GORGEOUS BLENDINGS OF
NATURE AND ART
IN CLASSIC GROUPING!!!
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW BALLET
In which the four great artistes appear,
MLLE. PEPITA, MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
MLLE. ANTONENO, MONS. BAPTISTA.
NOTICE.—Special trains from all adjoining cities and towns will have ample time to convey their passengers to the Academy of Music and witness
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,
and return them home by 11 o'clock.
THE PRICES OF ADMISSION
FOR THE LAST TWO
MATINEES
WILL BE 50 CENTS
To all parts of the house. No reserved seats. Tickets for the Matinee for sale every morning at the Academy. Reserved seats six days in advance, at LEE & WALKER'S, 722 CHESNUT, from 10 till 3. 10 8

RISTORI—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director............J. GRAU
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that
MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI
will give a short season of FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, commencing on
MONDAY, October 21.
The season will be inaugurated by the celebrated tragedy of ELIZABETH, in which M'me RISTORI will sustain her admirable impersonation of
QUEEN ELIZABETH.
The Company of M'me RISTORI has been much augmented by new Artists. Among them is Signor BOZZO, who is one of the few great Dramatic Artists possessed by Italy, and has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his personations, and who will make his first appearance in Philadelphia in the important *role* of ESSEX. Second night, MARY STUART. Third night, MARIE ANTOINETTE. The subscriptions for the season of five nights will commence on MONDAY, October 14. 10 7tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. George Bishop, the favorite Ballad Tenor.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Instruction, in all departments, commenced on
MONDAY, October 7.
[10 10 2t*
See advertisement under head of "Instruction."

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS.
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.
GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Begins at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, October 11, 1867,
BENEFIT
of the distinguished histrionic artist,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who will appear in his powerful impersonation of
THE STRANGER,
in the play in five acts of that name.
To be followed by the favorite farce,
A QUIET FAMILY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.
CASTE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—THE GAMESTER,
AND DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¾ to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 11, 1867,
BENEFIT OF
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.
First night of a new play of intense interest, translated expressly for Miss Thompson, entitled
RICH AND POOR.
Alice............Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
To conclude with the capital farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,
Margery............Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Doors open at 7; commences at 7¾.
FIRST WEEK OF INNISFALLEN.
BENEFIT OF EDMUND FALCONER.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) FIFTH TIME.
Edmund Falconer's great Drama, with new Scenery etc., entitled
INNISFALLEN,
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as
KATY MAGUIRE.
Mr. E. FALCONER as TERRENCE.
In preparation—SURF.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
Begins at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, October 11,
BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
The performance will consist of
THE STRANGER.
The Stranger............Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH
To conclude with
THE QUIET FAMILY.
SATURDAY—MATINEE,
CASTE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—
THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF J. L. RINGWALT'S Lectures and Illustrations of THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, October 11 and 12, will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and will be devoted particularly to THE INDIANS OF THE REGION AND THE INDIAN QUESTION. A large number of views recently prepared, illustrative of the SCENERY OF COLORADO AND THE YOSEMITE VALLEY will be exhibited. Members of the Association can procure tickets free on application at the rooms, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. To the general public the terms of admission will be 50 cents; Children's Tickets, 25 cents. 10 11 2t

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!
BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.
FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recioimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. 9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE
MODERN ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1867.

Tendency Towards the Separation of Church and State in the Old World.

A GLANCE at the religious world shows the prevalence of a general condition of agitation and unrest. The temporal power of the Roman Pontiff, for a long time growing less and less, now appears about to cease altogether. He who once trod upon the necks of kings, and absolved nations from allegiance to their rulers, is already reduced to the condition of Governor of a few insignificant States, and finds even that humble station assailed by the storms of revolution. The Pope of Rome will soon cease to be a temporal ruler, and must content himself with purely spiritual functions and honors. Thus from the politics of Europe will be eliminated a force which in the past has played a most important and memorable part. As the head of the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope will still occupy a very high, responsible, and influential position. All pretensions to temporal authority being abandoned, more room will be left for attending directly to those spiritual matters which concern the souls of men. It is by no means certain that the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, as a Church, will be prejudiced by this change in the condition of its head. Christ said, "My kingdom is not of this world," and those who claim to stand in His stead may will remember these words of the great Founder of the Church. The possession of temperal authority is not essential to the performance of any of the great functions for which Christianity was established. Indeed, it is inconsistent with their highest and most perfect performance. The proper object of human government is to protect human freedom; it has nothing to do with men's spiritual condition. The office of the Church, on the other hand, is purely spiritual, and has nothing to do with civil rule. All it can claim from the State is freedom to do its work. The Church and the State thus act not in opposite but in totally distinct spheres.

It is gratifying to observe that these great truths, which have received their highest endorsement and best practical illustration in our own country, are already making their way amid the other nations of the earth. The downfall of the temporal power of the Pope will be a great step towards their realization in Europe.

If we turn to the Established Church of England, we find it torn with dissensions and agitations. The ritualistic movement becomes more powerful and wide-spread. The Royal Commission can only touch the matter upon the outside; it cannot reach to its root. The radical cause of the movement is something deeper than a mere desire to indulge in additional forms and ceremonies, or to wear more gorgeous vestments. A recent English writer says that the meaning of ritualism is a "reassertion of the claim of the priesthood to supernatural powers, and an attempt to restore the discipline of confession and absolution." If this be so, it is a tendency on the part of a large portion of the Church of England towards a reunion with the Church of Rome On the other hand, in the same Church, there is a powerful tendency towards a greater freedom from forms and a more purely spiritual creed. In doctrines there is the widest latitude of belief, from the strictest evangelical orthodoxy to the license of Colenso. The State, in endeavoring to direct and control the work of the Church, succeeds only in maintaining an "Establishment," which is the refuge of every form of belief, and the harbor of the most contradictory and divergent tendencies of thought. It is not strange, in view of such a state of facts, that many of the best minds of England are seriously considering whether the State had not better abandon all interference with the Church, and leave it to the voluntary support and regulation of the people themselves. The days of the Church Establishment in England are already numbered. Every hour but hastens a separation which all must recognize as inevitable, if not desirable. Thus, while in Rome the Church proposes to relinquish its power over the State, in England the State hastens towards an abandonment of its control and support of the Church. The course of things spiritual and things temporal approaches completion. The change will be beneficial. We have shown in this country, and are every day showing, that the Church can live and prosper, can be powerful and aggressive, can increase in numbers and in good works, without any aid from the Government except the guarantee of freedom. The voluntary system is ample for the support of the ministry, and for the maintenance of those great benevolent organizations which have come to play so important a part in the work of the Church. On the other hand, we have shown that the State needs no aid from the Church, except such indirect aid as is conferred by the education of the people in virtue and religion. The State secures public freedom, while the Church prosecutes unhindered its great work of religious culture and the spiritual enlightenment of the race.

WE ARE glad to see that Mayor Hoffman, of New York, in a speech upon the result of the elections in this State and Ohio, took occasion to array himself emphatically against every form and scheme of repudiating the public debt.

The Election.

LATEST returns do not make things look so black for the Republican party. From all indications we have probably lost the State by not more than 1200, if that much. It is just within the range of possibility that we have carried it, but we would not encourage our friends in that belief. From the estimate made by us, the State is ours by about 320 majority, but we rather fear that some of the counties have not done so well as we take it for granted they have, so that we had better give up Pennsylvania. But if we do get it, it will be an agreeable surprise. Under any circumstances, it is such a very close thing that there is little cause for the wild jubilee with which the Democracy has greeted it. Had Philadelphia nominated a strong county ticket, there is no possible doubt but that we would have given sufficient majority to have carried the State for Judge Williams. It is really nothing more than a local triumph, and, with the exception of the Row officers, we lose positively nothing. The Legislature is undoubtedly Republican in both branches, although not so strong as last year. We are sorry that Mr. Ketchum is defeated for Congress by Judge Woodward in the Luzerne District; but as the District was Democratic last year, we lose nothing in our delegation. Mr. Ketchum will probably contest the seat. Judge Woodward's majority is less than 300.

In Ohio it now seems pretty certain that we have elected General Hayes by about 2000 majority, while we have lost the amendment by at least 20,000, and probably much greater. We have also lost the Legislature, which makes a Democratic successor for Hon. B. F. Wade. It is probable that the Hon. George H. Pendleton, the ablest Democrat in Ohio, will be his successor.

Indiana is retained by a decreased majority, we losing probably some 8000 votes, leaving us with about 6000 majority.

Iowa shows a loss, from our calculations, of about 12,000, which still gives us the State by some 18,000. So that things look decidedly brighter in every direction, and the shouts of the Democracy seem rather premature.

Historical Truth as Contained in Novels.

THERE are many persons who profess to be opposed to reading works of fiction, yet who are in favor of certain authors, because, as they tell us, they embody in their works elements of historical truth. This sort of criticism has been in vogue for many years, as applied to the works of Sir Walter Scott, and has recently been renewed in double force by the appearance of the lengthy series of Louisa Mühlback. A careful perusal of the works of either of these writers must convince any one that, if their only recommendation rested on the information they imparted, they would be, to a great extent, worthless. In the former we have the romantic passages of history taken out of their surroundings, and while historical characters are introduced, they are painted so entirely to aid the dramatic effect, that for a student to form an estimate from their qualities as presented by Sir Walter, would cause him to make a most egregious mistake. All the qualities of the Scottish novelist, so far as sacrificing truth to effect is concerned, are reproduced by the German authoress, and in her works we find even greater errors than in this. We cannot but smile at the claims so earnestly advanced by certain persons opposed to fiction reading, yet who recommend Miss Mühlback because, say they, "she teaches as well as amuses." One enthusiastic critic in a religious journal positively goes so far as to say that "the reason why people endorse this authoress is, that they find in her works the kernel of history, and they endorse the novel for the sake of the information." The truth of the matter is, that throughout all her works she shows a most reckless disregard for fact. While we cannot but grant to her high claims as a writer, and much spirit in delineation of scenes taken from some shadow of historical reality, yet to base her claim to popularity on her reliability or historical accuracy is ridiculous.

As a whole, we consider the idea of combining history and romance together in one work is a failure. If the writer is a philosopher, he soon forgets the dramatic in bringing out the real; while if it be a novelist who attempts it, facts are soon sacrificed to effect, and really becomes secondary to creating a romantic interest. We prefer to have history in the shape of history, and novels as novels. A mixture of the two adulterates each, and is calculated to do more harm than good to the reader. For any one to get his idea of Henry VIII and Catharine Parr from Louisa Mühlbach, would be to deceive himself grossly. While one gains some slight idea of history from such a work, yet he is unable to distinguish what is true and what is false in the plot, and is in greater danger of appearing absurd than if he knew nothing about it, for in that case he would not venture on the subject, while, armed with its seeming information, he is enabled to prove the truth of the adage that "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." For this reason we cannot join in the general shout of welcome to the historical novels of the popular German authoress. They are exceedingly interesting as novels, but so far as their history is concerned, the less said the better. The information given reminds us of Falstaff's dinner—"a ha'penny worth of bread and a barrel of sack." On the ground of interest the commendation bestowed is just, but when our moral contemporaries recommend them on the score of information, they do not convince us of their great worth as novels of standard historical value.

How to Gain Votes.

THE New York *Tribune* to-day comments most sensibly on the result of the late election, and argues with force that the true way to secure Republican gains is to disseminate intelligence among the masses of the people. We cordially recommend its advice to all Republicans, to see that a sound radical journal is placed in the hands of the Democracy. Let them select one which has never wavered in the faith, never supported the enemy even for a moment—one of which there can be no doubt, and which is never neutral when a decisive opinion should be given. We republish the entire article elsewhere in our paper, and commend it to the candid attention of our readers.

SENSIBLE.—President Johnson thus far has very wisely declined to make a speech on the late elections. If anything has been shown by those elections, it is the fact that the balance of power between the two parties is held by a class of conservative citizens who are as far from sanctioning the wild and revolutionary schemes of the extremists of the Democratic party, as they are from endorsing the most advanced doctrines of the more radical Republicans.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of the Tuscarora at Honolulu—Three Islands Mortgaged by the King to Pay United States Claims—Shipping News.

HONOLULU, Sept. 25, via San Francisco, Oct. 8.—Arrived, September 16, United States steamer Tuscarora, from the Fejee Islands via Tauiti.

Captain Stanley urged the payment of the claims held by the United States, and the king not being in funds, has mortgaged three Islands—Maturi, Ambiliki, and Nattiri—to secure the payment. The first named has a good harbor.

Alexander Green, chief engineer, died at sea of disease of the heart.

The principal sugar estate on this island has been sold for $40,050. Hon. E. H. Allen is the purchaser.

The borer has made its appearance in sugar-cane fields on Oahu.

The tax on personal and real estate has been raised to three-fourths of one per cent.; the duty on opium, one hundred per cent. ad valorem; on tobacco manufactured or otherwise, fifty per cent. ad valorem.

The Idaho cleared to-day, the 25th, taking twenty-four passengers and three hundred tons of freight.

Arrived Sept. 9, ship Ceylon, Captain Woods, from Boston. Arrived Sept. 17, steamer Idaho, eleven days and twenty hours from San Francisco.

The United States Minister Resident, Major-General E. M. McCook, leaves to-day *en route* for Washington, in response to a call from the State Department.

Egyptian Journalism.

Egypt is steadily making progress in modern civilization. A new weekly vernacular journal called *Wadi-en-Nil* ("The Valley of the Nile") has recently appeared at Cairo. Aboo es Sa'ud Effendi, whose name is appended as responsible editor, is a very fair Arabic scholar, and, judging from the first six numbers which have been already issued, seems anxious to spread useful knowledge among his countrymen. Politics, science, ethics, and commerce are the headings under which the information is grouped, the last page being devoted to notices and advertisements. Although the paper does not profess to be "inspired," it is none the less a government organ, and, as might be expected, is highly adulatory of the ruling authorities. It delights in calling the Viceroy by his new title of Khdew, and exalts his administration to the skies. It is to be regretted that the vicious habits of adopting foreign words when altogether uncalled for is gaining ground among native writers in the East. The surprising elasticity of the Arabic language renders the practice less excusable with them than with ourselves.

Most of the remarks on foreign politics given in the *Wadi-en-Nil* (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) are translated from the French, for the obvious reason—perhaps there may be others—that very few literary Egyptians are familiar with any other Western language. Among these is a long article on the Abyssinian question, translated from a French journal, which winds up as follows:—"It is certain that Theodorus will fail, and that another king will take his place. The ultimate result, however, will probably be to give increased influence to England in the Red Sea." It is a remarkable sign of the times that, though it is under Mussulman management, the *Wadi-en-Nil* eschews theological subjects altogether. The only distinctly religious sentiments which have hitherto appeared in its columns are contained in the subjoined editorial invocation prefixed to the first number.

"O God, we begin with the mention of Thy excellent name, praying that our wants may be supplied out of Thy abundant treasury. We prepare ourselves to magnify Thy grace, acknowledging that all good things come from the ocean of Thy bounty. We look up to Thee to keep us from stumbling in our paths or with our pen, for guidance in the right path, and for preserving us from all evil doings meriting chastisement. O God, as Thou hast been pleased to place us in this responsible position, and to endue us with this high office, incline us towards that which will render this paper upright, and avert from as all such as would pervert its words or compilation. Cause truth to be our guide and integrity our light. Stir up our lukewarm hearts, and direct our feeble thoughts towards that which is well pleasing in Thy sight. We call upon Thee to remove all obstacles in our way, even as we entreat Thee to supply us liberally with all good and useful gifts; for Thou dost vouchsafe good out of evil, and Thou art bountiful even when Thou dost restrain. Thou art the best object of prayer, and in Thee is the fruition of hope. Whatever may betide this our enterprise and aim, our trust shall always be in Thee."

A Queen and the Jesuits.

The will of the widow of King Ferdinand the First has been opened at Rome. The Queen bequeaths to the Liguorist Fathers (a branch of the Jesuits) of Naples, three thousand crowns; in case of the suppression of that community the sum is to go to the Liguorists of Sicily, and should these, too, be suppressed, then it will revert to the House of Hapsburg.

ANTI-INCRUSTATION SOLUTION.—To prevent the formation of strongly adhesive sediments in a steam boiler, mix 125 kilogrammes of crystallized chloride of barium dissolved in 50 of water, with 25 kilogrmames of hydrochloric acid having a specific gravity of 1·20; apply 15 parts by measure of this acid solution to every 1000 parts of water to be used in the boiler.

TO CLARIFY TURBID WATER.—Turbid water, holding any kind of earthy substances, is rendered fit to drink in from seven to fifteen minutes, if to each litre there be added 4·100ths of a gramme of finely powdered alum, or three-quarters of a pound to every ton of water, care being taken to agitate the liquid when the alum is introduced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold their Annual Meeting at their Rooms, No. 711 SANSOM street, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. All who are interested in the work of education at the South, or who may desire to become members of the Association, are cordially invited to be present.
10 11 3t MRS. R. P. WHITE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ "QUEEN" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING,
Insures Dwellings, Merchandise, and Manufactories, on most liberal terms and at current rates.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
10 10 12t No. 419 WALNUT Street.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ YOUNG MEN WISHING TO JOIN CLASSES,
ALL YOUNG MEN,
Strangers in our city especially, are invited to the Rooms and privileges of
THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA,
Hall, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street,
READING-ROOMS AND PARLORS
open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Circulating Library, the leading Papers, Magazines, Quarterlies, etc.
Piano, Organ, Chess, Checkers, etc. etc.
Classes are now being formed in
German, French, Latin, English Grammar, Elocution, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and Vocal Music.
PROFESSORS.
J. F. ESCH,
JEAN B. SUE,
RUFUS ADAMS,
J. W. SHOEMAKER,
A. R. TAYLOR,
A Course of Scientific Lectures will be given during the winter. Lyceum, Monday nights; Sociables, Concerts, etc., Tuesday nights.
Any moral young man, over fourteen years of age, may become a member.
ANNUAL DUES, $1.
For further particulars inquire of the Secretary, at the Hall. 1t

☞ JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF LECTURES.—The General Introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 14, at 7½ P. M., by Professor GROSS. The regular lectures will begin the day after, at 10 A. M. 10 9 6t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, No. 118 S. SEVENTH Street.
A full attendance of the subscribers is earnestly requested. JOHN H. ATWOOD,
10 11 3t4p Secretary.

☞ THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

☞ SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.		
Notes and Bills Discounted		$1,139,659 10
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	131,057 24	
		$1,770,716 34
Legal-tender Notes and specie	$87,147 00	
National Bank Notes	21,964 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	12,836 91	
Premiums	29 312 46	
Due from other Banks	260,293 11	
		612,593 48
Expenses and Taxes		16,708 96
Total		$2,400,018 78
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock, full paid		$1,000,000 00
Circulation		417,500 00
Deposits		938,116 06
Profits		44,402 72
Total		$2,400,018 78

I, Joseph P. Mumford, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
10 8 wfm6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 28, of THREE (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Pittsburg, Oct. 8, 1867. 10,11 6t

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
The General Introductory to the One Hundred and Second Course of Lectures will be delivered by Professor JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
10 11 2t R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call at the office as soon as possible, and obtain a copy of a circular extending to them the privilege of subscribing, upon certain terms, to the new loan about to be issued, and also containing important general information. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
10 7 6t Treasurer.

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6fmw

☞ SKIN DISEASES!
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have You Tetter?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have you Scald Head?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have You any Skin Diseases?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.
Swayne's Ointment
Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Barber's Itch!
Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,
J. HUTCHINSON KAY,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured
"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT,"
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" has done for him. [3 2 mwf4p
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NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF
LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.
The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.
Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

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Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
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"NEW MOURNING STORE,"
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
"GIRARD ROW."
9 18 wfm2t A. MYERS.

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SNODGRASS & CO.,
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COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS WEAR.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 10 1 1mrp

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INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 4m CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every new style at
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Immense bargains at
9 21 1m IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

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THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.
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ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 23 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
North Side, above Ninth.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$187 92	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881,	
$102 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862,
$107 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864,
$107 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865,
$154 17	do	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154 17	do	do.	5-20s of '67,
$80 42	do	do.	5 3-10 cent. 10-40s,
$153 87	do	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue,
$157 87	do	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure or money refunded.
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 22 mwsrp

CHAMPION
CLOTHES-WRINGERS
REDUCED TO $8·50.
CRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10 2 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 933 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 23 thstarp J. G. FULLER.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertiliser of all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 mwfrp Philadelphia.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 605 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

INVISIBLE POISONS.—The Medicis and the Borgias fortified their systems with powerful antidotes against the subtle poisons with which they used to destroy their enemies, and which they feared might one day be employed against themselves. There are *invisible poisons* almost as deadly, against which few of us think of taking any precautions. These banes are in the air. When the atmosphere is surcharged with them, as it sometimes is at this season, epidemic fevers ensue. The summer which has just closed has been a most remarkable one. The amount of rain that has fallen has been enormous, and the exhalations from the soil have been, and are, dense and copious almost beyond example. These exhalations exercise a pernicious influence on the vital powers, and predispose the system to disease. Everywhere people are complaining of *unusual debility*, lassitude and depression. These symptoms are generally forerunners of an epidemic. Combat them early—before they lapse into something worse, with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most effective antidote to malaria that the vegetable kingdom has ever yielded. Its operation is threefold, invigorating, depurative, and anti-bilious. Free from any ingredient that is in the slightest degree deleterious to health, and containing the juices and extracts of the rarest medicinal herbs, it is immeasurably superior, as a *defensive preparation*, to any other tonic, herbal or mineral, at present used in medical practice. A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is, humanly speaking, a perfect safeguard against intermittent and remittent fevers.

NOTICE TO TOBACCO DEALERS.—A gentleman, with considerable experience as manufacturer of fine-cut tobacco, and ten years as traveller for Cincinnati houses, wishes to solicit orders for a Philadelphia house, either on salary or commission. His letters from bankers and other business men are to the point. Address "A. G. D.," EVENING TELEGRAPH Office.

GRAND DISPLAY OF PITTSBURG GRAPES.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15 and 16, will be on exhibition, at the Philadelphia depot of the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries, No. 727 Market street, upwards of fifty different varieties of grapes, including many new kinds of great promise. Amateurs and the public generally are invited to call and see them.

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME"—so say the Washington Library Company, in their appeal in behalf of the Riverside Institute—a home for soldiers' and sailors' orphans. The shares, selling at one dollar each, are going off rapidly. Office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year saved is TEN HUNDRED EARNED, and this every respectable family may do by having one of Dr. HUMPHREYS' cases of HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. With one you may treat successfully nine-tenths of all diseases occurring in the family, thus saving this amount in pain, suffering, loss of time, and doctors' fees. Price $10, sent by express free on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y., General Depot, No. 637 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN Combination Buttonhole Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company, are now pushing their business tremendously to keep pace with the demand for their machines. They have brought the quality and finish of their workmanship to great perfection, and can now defy all competition. Salesrooms at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut.

"THE COUNTRY IS SAFE," and we are glad of it; indeed, we always felt it would be, and in that belief we have laid in a large and beautiful stock of Fall and Winter Clothing for the patriots. Charles Stokes & Co., First-class Ready-made Clothiers, Chesnut street, under the Continental.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

CARPETS laid immediately on call. No disappointment at PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"THEY CURE!—What Cures? Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for a Cough; Ayer's Pills for a purgative, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

CHILDREN successfully photographed by Reimer, Second street, above Green. Six cards or one large picture, $1. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50c.

SURPASSED BY NO OTHER, AND MADE BY HAND.—The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—CULIN.—On the 10th instant, by Rev. Theo. Stevens, No. 1333 Vine street, Mr. JOHN H. JENKINS to Miss HANNAH LIZZIE CULIN, all of Philadelphia.

WEAVER—TAYLOR.—October 10, in the Second Baptist Church, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. HORACE T. WEAVER to Miss MIRIAM H. TAYLOR, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DEVIR.—On the 9th instant, FRANCIS JOSEPH, son of Patrick and the late Sarah Devir.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1020 Locust street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

EARNEST.—On the 10th instant, HENRY S. EARNEST, eldest son of Henry and Sarah Earnest, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, East Washington lane, Germantown, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

FIELD.—On Thursday, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., BESSIE, daughter of John and Sarah H. Field, in the 3d year of her age.

Funeral from her parents' residence, Heatonville, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

ENDERSON.—On the 9th instant, ELIZABETH HENDERSON, daughter of the late Joseph and Ann Parsons, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Kenworthy, No. 333 N. Twenty-third street, on Sunday morning, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Norristown for burial.

OMINSETTER.—On the 9th instant, DAVIDOMINSETTER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Upper Merion Township, Montgomery county, near Messrs. Dennis Anderson & Co.'s Mill, on Sunday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Gulf Church.

OTT.—On the 5th instant, JOSEPH OTT, son of Mary and the late Jacob Ott, of New Orleans, aged 23 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Saturday morning, the 12th instant, from his late residence, in Haverford township, Delaware county, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Services at St. Dennis' Church. Carriages will leave Mr. Simon Gartland's office, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 8 o'clock precisely.

SCHELLENGER.—On Thursday, the 10th instant, CHARLES C. SCHELLENGER, aged 52 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SIMKIN.—On the 9th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. AMELIA SIMKIN, wife of Richard G. Simkin, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 901 Sansom street, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A SERIOUS DISTURBANCE.—Some difficulty—a difference of opinion in regard to the holding of the stake-money in a prize-fight—had caused an enmity of feeling between the principals thereof, Daniel Dillon and Barney Mullen, and their various adherents. The "honorable fray" was to have taken place on the 27th of last September, in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., when Mullen was awarded the stakes by the non-appearance of Dillon, who had gone off on a false scent.

An exhibition was given at the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, for the benefit of Dillon. Shortly after the time fixed for commencing the entertainment, Arthur Mullen, who has frequently engaged in acts of outlawry in the Seventeenth Ward, entered the hall with the usual crowd of rowdies that accompany him on such occasions, and a disturbance soon took place. Constable Carvelle became mixed in the melee, and was attacked by the Mullen crowd. It is said, and beaten in a cruel manner. He succeeded in drawing a revolver and firing one shot, which took effect beneath the ear of Arthur Mullen, without doing him serious injury. He was, however, taken to his residence, and medical aid sent for.

Carvelle's head is dreadfully lacerated and bruised, and though seriously injured, yet his life is not despaired of. Chief Detective Lamon was early at the place, and caused the arrest of James Mullen, a brother of Arthur. At a late hour in the night Policeman Lake and Miller arrested Barney Mullen, and Alderman Riddle committed both him and his brother James for a further hearing.

MANAYUNK ROBBERIES.—Taking advantage of the excitement of a political gathering at Manayunk on election night, some party or individuals perpetrated the following robberies:—

A horse and carriage, the property of Mr. Francis Cornman, was stolen. The horse was found next morning grazing in an open lot near Girard College. The carriage has not been seen.

A thief, by means of a pole, entered the second story of the residence of Mrs. Martha Bradley, on Belaire street, by taking out the window and laying it upon the floor and stepping in, entered the sleeping apartment of the lady of the house. He drew from beneath the bed a trunk, forced it open, and appropriated $99, when, making some little noise, the lady awoke. Stepping back, he put his foot through the window with a crash, which roused the whole house, and it was with trepidation that he got off with his booty, by getting out of the window he had entered and slipping down the water-conductor.

AN ELECTION INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.—It is alleged that frauds were perpetrated in the Eighth Precinct of the Twenty-third Ward, by one of the Inspectors, Samuel D. Knorr. He received the votes as they were passed through the window and deposited them in a box, and it is said, while fulfilling his duties in this direction, managed to stuff in many illegal votes. He was discovered by a voter and the officer in attendance at the poll. The voter, as alleged, saw his ticket, instead of being placed in the box, conveyed to the left hand of the Election Inspector, whose right was feeling about a side-pocket stuffed with Democratic ballots, of which he had one then in his hand. He was caught in the act of changing the voters' ticket for a Democratic one, brought from this side-pocket every time, and then placing the latter in the ballot-box. He was arrested, and Alderman Holme held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

ROBBING THE TREASURY.—Thomas Trusty, a colored man whose principles are at variance with his name, lives in Brown street, Frankford. Last Friday night he entered the dwelling of Mrs. Gongo, Treasurer of a colored missionary society, went up stairs to the second-story and pulled from under a bed a large box filled with the funds of the society—mostly in pennies, quite an amount of "greenbacks" put in bags, packages, etc., and very heavy. This he carried off. Suspicion at once fell upon him, and this morning they made the arrest and searched his house. Under the kitchen floor was found an old earthen pot filled with a large amount of coin. Securing the person of Trusty, one hundred and thirty-two dollars in notes were found sewed in the back of his coat. Thus discovered, Trusty confessed to the theft and to having spent $52. He was held by Alderman Holme in default of $1500.

ANIMOSITY OF NEIGHBORS.—Antonio Schaeffer, residing near Fourth and Morris streets, on election day cast a vote in exact contradistinction to the hopes and wishes of certain neighbors. They took umbrage at this, and determined to assail the house and the body of Antonio. In the evening they gathered about and battered his door, hooting hideously, and threatening dire things which would unrelentingly fall upon the head of the owner thereof, when Antonio slipped out the back way, and, backed by squad of police, returned and effected the arrest of the whole party, as follows:—John Adams, John Shinburg, Charles Sink, Frederick Zimmermann, Frederick Hesler, Hugh Sassy, Frederick Krouse, Albert Schaeffer, and Philip Epp, who were committed by Alderman Mink to answer.

ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.—Yesterday morning the dwelling of Myers Ganns, No. 512 North Fourth street, was robbed of a large amount of diamond jewelry and three heavy cased gold hunting watches. It was effected as follows:—The dwelling next door was being repaired, and to do it the workmen had now and then to go through that of Mr. Ganns. An unknown man, with his sleeves rolled up and with the demeanor of an earnest carpenter, passed through the house as though employed, passed out and was seen no more. Immediately after the valuables were missed.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR OF THE FOURTH WARD.—John R. McFetridge was elected School Director on the Republican ticket of the Fourth Ward last Tuesday, by a large majority.

WOODEN SCREW AND NUT CUTTERS, from ⅜ to 2 inches in diameter, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PORCELAIN HARDWARE, COMPRISING Drawer, Closet, and Lock Knobs; Keyhole Escutcheons; Figure, and Number Plates; "Push," "Pull," "Boarding," etc., Plates, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

STEEL LETTER AND FIGURE PUNCHES, from 1-16 to ½ inches. A full variety just opened, single Punches. Name, Stamps, and Brands, furnished to order by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6mdp] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 3p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crotches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8p

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174 33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209 33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$84 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174 33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) 10 4 mwp

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 230 PEAR Street.
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1918 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

THIRD EDITION

New York Financial News.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—U. S. 6s of 1881, 104¼@112⅝; do. 5-20s 1862, 111½; do. 1864, 108⅛; do. 1865, 108⅛; do. January and July, 106⅞; do. 10-40s, 100⅜@108⅛; do. 7 3-10s June and December, 105⅛; do. January and July, 105⅝; Gold, 143⅝; New York Central, 115⅝@115⅞; Erie, 89⅜@89⅝; Hudson, 127; Reading, 101½@101⅝; Michigan Southern, 83⅛@83⅝; do. Central, 109⅛@109⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½@88; Pacific Mail, 142⅜; Atlantic Mail, 115⅜@116; Canton Company, 44⅛@45; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝; Boston Water Power, 18¼@19.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Reading, 101⅝; Canton, 45; Erie, 89½; Cleveland and Toledo, 101½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100½; Michigan Central, 109½; do. Southern, 83⅛; New York Central, 114⅝; Illinois Central, 122¼; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 6s, 46; Missouri 6s, 104⅛; Hudson River, 127; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 109½; Ten-forties, 106⅝; Seven-thirties, 106⅛. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 142⅜. Sterling Exchange, 109⅝.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Cotton dull at 18⅝@18c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c. Sales of 8000 barrels; State, $9@11·15; Ohio, $10·50@13·50; Western, $9@13·75; Southern, $10·75@15; California, $11·25@13·50. Wheat dull, and 1@2c. lower. Sales of 5000 bushels white Genesee at $2·66; Corn dull, and lower. Sales of 49,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·36@1·40. Oats dull, and 1@2c. lower. Sales of 50,000 bushels Ohio, 79@81c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new Mess $23. Lard quiet at 14@14¼c. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow; T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Michael Foley pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. On the 28th of September last he fired a pistol into the street at Third and Shippen. He was soon afterwards arrested, and a loaded pistol was taken from his pocket. Sentenced to three months in the County Prison.

William H. Sharp, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a watch belonging to Thomas Adams. He had served a time in the House of Refuge; and, upon regaining his liberty, the first use he made of it was to sneak into Mr. Adams' house and steal away his watch. Sentenced to eight months in the County Prison.

John Hamilton (colored) was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a pair of pants belonging to Henry Hursech. He went into Mr. Hursch's store, and agreed to buy a pair of pants, which were wrapped up and placed aside for him. He then asked to be shown a vest, and while Mr. Hursch was exhibiting his goods, Hamilton put his overcoat over the pants he had agreed to buy, and took them away without either paying or offering to pay for them.

If the idea of taking the pants without paying for them entered the defendant's mind after he had contracted to buy them, and they had been wrapped up for him, the taking would have been no larceny, for the property had already passed from Mr. Hursch to him. But if this matter of buying was only intended as a trick, and the defendant originally intended to steal the pants, it was doubtless larceny, and so the jury found by rendering a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

Peter Mocko was charged with forcible entry and detainer. The prosecutor was in legal possession of the premises concerned. He employed the defendant to attend to the business he was carrying on there, to oversee and manage all his affairs in that connection. At the expiration of this arrangement with the defendant, he went to the premises one morning, and found there a bill upon the wall advertising them for sale, and having the defendant's name beneath the advertisement.

He immediately went to a neighboring house, and demanded possession of the premises, and the defendant refused to give it. On several other occasions he made a like demand, but never on the premises, and always with the same success.

But though the possession of the property may have been wrongfully withheld from the person entitled to it, no force or violence whatever was proven, which, as Mr. Dwight said, is the very gist of the criminal side of this offense, and, therefore, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Robert Gilroy, alias James Fergeman, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of money from the store of Jacob Hoffman, Jr. He and a comrade in crime went to Mr. Hoffman's clothing house, and when had Mr. Hoffman away off to one end of the room to light his cigar and engaged that gentleman's attention in business conversation, his accomplice at the other end of the room robbed the fire-proof of $70, and when a favorable opportunity offered both walked out.

This is only one of a series of thefts which this man and his confederate have lately committed by this same system. He was yesterday convicted upon three bills of like offenses, and was sentenced to the County Prison for two years. He is yet to be tried upon a charge of the larceny of a watch, in which matter he bears the name of Wm. Murray.

John Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of sugar, valued at $84·0, from an United States bonded warehouse.

John Wallace was convicted of the same offense. On the morning of September 21, about 2 o'clock, Jesse Gardner's warehouse in Front street was entered and robbed of the sugar. Shortly afterwards, Williams, Wallace, and a third boy were arrested in the immediate neighborhood, and burglarious tools were found upon them. Wallace, upon being questioned by the officers, said he did not steal the sugar, but had kept watch while the others stole it, which complicity made him a principal in the crime.

Ellen McLaughlin was convicted of a charge of the larceny of an umbrella, valued at $2·50, belonging to Peter Monegan. Sentenced to County Prison for seven months.

The business of the day was concluded in an hour and a half this morning.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroad.—Schumberger & Frank vs. Major Whitesides and Stephen Whitesides. An action to recover under a contract for the loss of two head of cattle, alleged to have been lost while at past rage with the defendant. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Conover vs. The American Life Insurance Company. Before reported. On trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—Brobst vs. Broch et al. Before reported. On trial.

CAPTAIN BROWN'S CONTEMPT OF COURT.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce. —This morning, in the old court room, before Judge Peirce, a proceeding of some interest was had. It will be remembered that Captain A. M. Brown, of the United States Army, was some weeks ago committed to prison for contempt of court in making an apparently false return to a writ of habeas corpus commanding him to produce the body of William Lewis Hamilton, and in refusing to obey the order of the writ; that he was taken to New York by writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum, to give evidence before a court martial, then trying Hamilton upon a charge of desertion; that he was afterwards passed into the custody of the State Courts of New York, and by them discharged. But afterwards Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, when the matter was brought before him officially, remanded him back to the State Courts of Pennsylvania, and on last Monday Captain Brown was returned to Moyamensing, where he was still to remain so long as he continued in contempt of Court.

To-day the matter was before the Court. Captain Brown appearing to purge himself of the contempt by producing the boy. Upon the application of United States District Attorney Gilpin, who, with Mr. Valentine, acted on behalf of Captain Brown, he was sworn and allowed to make a statement, which was, in effect, that when he made return to the writ of habeas corpus that Hamilton was not in his custody or control, he was truly unaware that the boy was in the city; he meant no disobedience to the writ or disrespect to the Court, and he very much regretted having been placed in his unpleasant position by a want of knowledge of the whereabouts of Hamilton.

Judge Pierce said in reply, that it was exceedingly delicate for him to commit to jail for contempt so gallant an officer as Captain Brown; and he was very glad the Captain had taken advantage of the opportunity to purge himself, for thereby he had brought about his discharge. And now the Judge ordered that he be discharged from imprisonment.

Immediately Christian Kneass, Esq., representing Hamilton, moved the Court that Captain Brown be held to answer a charge of perjury, in making a corrupt and false return to the writ of habeas corpus; and asked that Hamilton should be sworn to disprove the Captain's statement, and show why the motion should be granted.

The Judge answered that the application was out of order, and he would prefer it to be made regularly.

The hearing on the writ for the discharge of Hamilton was then taken up. The mother testified that the relator was under the age of eighteen years and had enlisted without her consent. His sister also testified to his minority.

On the part of the respondent, Sergeant Biglow, Colonel Park, Private Rival, and Sergeant Wilson testified that Hamilton had been regularly enlisted according to the rules and regulations of the recruiting service; and that he had been held in New York on a charge of desertion. It was then proposed to offer evidence of the proceedings before the Court-Martial before which Hamilton had been tried, and that those proceedings were not concluded, until which it was argued this Court could not proceed. But this was objected to on the ground that there was no record of the proceedings in the court-martial, and, besides, such evidence would be irrelevant.

The case was then continued until to-morrow to enable the respondent to produce certain witnesses.

FOURTH EDITION

THE CITY ELECTION.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Below we give the conclusion of the official count of the vote of Philadelphia, as made at the meeting of the Return Judges, this morning:—

Senator—Third District.

The vote for Senator in the Third District was as follows:—

Wards.	*Bonham, Rep.*	*Nagle, Dem.*
Fifth	944	1976
Sixth	1007	1423
Eleventh	906	1664
Twelfth	1213	1607
Sixteenth	1710	1852
Seventeenth	1136	2279
Eighteenth	2287	1458
Company L	59	1
Company K	58	..
Totals	9320	12,290
		9,320
Nagle's majority		2,970
Aggregate vote		21,610

The Eleventh and Twelfth Divisions are not included in the district.]

Members of the Legislature.

The official vote for members of the House of Representatives was as follows—the Republican candidates being printed in Roman, and the Democrats in *Italics*:—

District.	CANDIDATES.	VOTE. *Rep.*	VOTE. *Dem.*	MAJORITIES. *Rep.*	MAJORITIES. *Dem.*
1	David Foy	3555	.....	293	.....
	David Caldwell	.....	3262	.....	.....
2	R. C. Titermary	2964	.....	.....	.....
	John McGinnis	.....	2892	.....	528
3	AM Walkinshaw	2981	.....	.....	.....
	Samuel Josephs	.....	4874	849	2793
4	Wm. W. Watt	3909	.....	.....	.....
	Wm. T. Castle	.....	2160	.....	.....
5	Edmund S. Yard	2290	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas Mullen	.....	2738	.....	448
6	Chas. Kleckner	2241	.....	81	.....
	Bernard McNally	.....	2160	.....	.....
7	James Subers	2765	.....	477	.....
	Wm. McCleary	.....	2288	.....	.....
8	James V. Stokes	3421	.....	1154	.....
	K. Goddard	.....	2267	.....	.....
9	F. W. Thomas	1746	.....	.....	.....
	Samuel Dailey	.....	3069	.....	1323
10	Elisha W. Davis	3200	.....	627	.....
	T. S. Leisenring	.....	2573	.....	.....
11	Charles Eager	2659	.....	.....	.....
	Daniel Witham	.....	2819	.....	160
12	Alex. Adaire	3001	.....	388	.....
	James Decker	.....	2613	.....	.....
13	Enos C. Renner	1541	.....	.....	.....
	Michael Mullen	.....	2957	.....	1416
14	George T. Thorn	3189	.....	154	.....
	Aquila Haines	.....	3035	.....	.....
15	James Holgate	3539	.....	319	.....
	Edward G. Tyson	.....	3220	.....	.....
16	M. C. Hong	2960	.....	641	.....
	Edward L. Royal	.....	2319	.....	.....
17	John Clark	2938	.....	369	.....
	S. Tomlinson	.....	2569	.....	.....
18	James N. Marks	3089	.....	.....	.....
	George Bull	.....	3211	.....	122

The total of the above Democratic majorities is 6790, and of the Republican majorities 5353, giving a Democratic majority in the city, on members of the Legislature, of 1438. A comparison of the city delegation for this year and last shows the following:—

	1866.	1867.
Republican members	13	11
Democratic members	5	7
Republican majority	8	4

John McCall, Third Ward, presented the following protest:—

To the Return Judges of the city of Philadelphia:—The undersigned, Judges of the late General Election for certain of the wards of said city, do hereby protest against the reception and count of certain military returns of voters as soldiers in the service of Fort Delaware, because they are contrary to law, the act of Assembly of August 25, 1864, section 1, providing that only qualified electors in actual military service, under a requisition for the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, "are entitled to vote;" and the sixteenth section of the said act requiring the returns to be signed by "Officers of Pennsylvania volunteers;" and because said returns are entirely illegal and in violation of the letter and spirit of the act of Assembly.

(Signed) LEWIS C. PIERCE,
WILLIAM DIAMOND,
GEORGE F. KIDD,
JOSEPH RALSTON,
ALEXANDER WEBER,
R. E. WINSLOW,
WILLIAM F. DOUGHERTY,
WILLIAM M. TIEL,
H. D. HAGNER,
ISAAC J. GRIFFITHS,
JOHN C. McCALL.

Pennsylvania Election.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Continued from First Page.

Counties.	*Sharswood.*	*Williams.*
Berks (majority)	5795	.....
Montour	1383	1000
Northampton (maj.)	2952	.....
Bucks "	688	.....
Lehigh "	1684	.....

From the above official returns, with fair estimates for other counties on official reports, it appears that Williams' majorities foot up 39,326, while those of Sharswood are cut down to 38,157. This puts puts Williams forward, with an apparent majority of 1169. The official returns reduce the Democratic reported majorities in nearly every instance.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The Board of Supervisors last night passed an order extending Montgomery street, which, if it carried into effect, will give the commercial front of the city a thoroughfare at least a mile in length.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's ship Nightingale arrived from Plover Bay today. Colonel Bulkley, Chief Engineer of the Company, and a portion of the employes, came passengers.

Captain Lapham, of the whaler Oliver Crocket, died at Plover Bay, September 29.

The *Bulletin's* review of the trade and commerce of San Francisco shows an import trade of about $12,000,000; the amount of paid duties, $6,000,000. The aggregate of the tonnage was 654,000; the exports aggregate $16,291,000; the wheat and flour alone reach a value of $9,347,000.

Cleared—Ships Ocean River, for Boston, with 700 tons of flour and 600 tons of wheat; ship Irene, for Montevideo, with a full cargo of flour; ship Ellen Sears, for Liverpool, with 31,000 sacks of wheat.

Sailed—Ship Thomas Bell, for Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Flour, $7·25; wheat firm, $2·25@2·30; Legal-tenders, 70½.

Homicide at Boston.

Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Edward Finnerty, a man about forty years of age, was fatally shot about 6 o'clock last evening in a saloon on Broad street, in this city, by Edward C. Maguire, a bartender. It appears that the parties had not been on good terms, and that, while disputing over the possession of a seat in the saloon, Maguire drew a revolver and shot Finnerty twice—once in the breast and once in the face, killing him instantly. Maguire then fled, and was arrested while driving out of the city in a carriage. Maguire declared that he acted in self-defense, and that Finnerty struck him first. Finnerty leaves a wife and two children.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Cotton weak; sales of strict middling upland at 20c; barely middling, 19c. Flour firm and quiet; shippers are holding off. Wheat firm at yesterday's rates; some inquiry for medium grades to ship consumptive. White Corn is 2@3c. higher; yellow, $1·48. Oats dull, and 2c. lower. Rye less firm at 7@79c. Provisions steady; bulk Shoulders sold at 13½; Mess Pork, $23 25; retail lots at $24·50.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

Cabinet Meeting and Cabinet Changes.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day all the members were present except Mr. Seward and Postmaster-General Randall, who are both absent from the city. General Grant was present at the meeting. It is reported that all the members will again assure the President that if he desires their resignations they are at his disposal. The air is thick with rumors of Cabinet changes, but really no one knows what will take place, or who will go out, or who are to be appointed to fill the vacancies, if vacancies are made.

The Elections.

The election returns from Pennsylvania and Ohio are not so rose-colored as they first appeared to the delighted visions of the Democrats, who claimed both States by majorities ranging from five to fifteen thousand. The result is that the President will be cautious in making any new move, particularly as Congress will meet now in a few weeks. He is reported to have given the cold shoulder to some prominent Democrats who have been urging him to make Cabinet changes, by telling them they have not done as well as he expected they would in the late elections, and is not willing to accede to all the demands of men who are powerless to help him in the contest with Congress.

Parade of the Maryland Militia.

The grand parade of the Maryland militia of the city of Baltimore will take place on the 15th instant, and this will probably explain the recent transfer of a battery of light artillery from this city to Fort McHenry, and some other precautionary measures which have been quietly taken by the General-in-chief, who is fully alive to the signs of the times.

General Sherman.

General Sherman did not leave to-day, as it was reported he would, nor is it known when he will leave. The President has some motive for keeping him here, which will be developed in a few days.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

More Rumors of Changes in the Cabinet—Conspiracy of the Democrats to Secure the President's Recognition of Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The serenade designed for to-night has been postponed. It is said that the leading Democrats refused to have anything to do with it. In consequence of the presence of Montgomery Blair, Reverdy Johnson, Jesse D. Bright, and others in the city to-day, rumors were flying about of an intended change in the Cabinet.

There is the best authority for saying that if any of these sensational reports reach New York they may be set down as premature. It has come to light through letters from prominent New York Democrats, that the Democratic party has entered upon a policy designed to drive President Johnson to recognizing them as a party and reforming his Cabinet solely out of their representative men.

Their plan is to hold aloof from him altogether and leave him without a party, in the expectation that he will in that event call in Seymour, Vallandigham, Wood, Voorhees, and others to form a Cabinet for him out of their own ranks. The President has no idea of suffering the old Democratic leaders to use him in any such manner. That he will at his own time make a sweeping change in the Cabinet is certain; but when he does, the old Democracy will derive as little satisfaction from it as the radicals. This may be relied on as authoritative.

The Radicals Dubious About a Candidate for the Presidency.

Judging from the opinions of recognized leaders of the radical party, openly expressed since the late elections, the question as to who will be their candidate for the Presidency has been effectually set at rest by the present conservative revival. Hitherto there has been little doubt entertained that Chief Justice Chase would be the radical candidate for President; but within the past day or two he seems to have lost ground amazingly, especially among the leading politicians of his own State. Quite a number of prominent and influential radicals are now here, and they almost unanimously agree that General Grant is the only man the party should nominate for the Presidency next fall, and several Republican members of Congress who are now in the city have expressed their agreement in this opinion.

Applications of Rebels for Pardon.

The application for pardon of James A. Seddon, formerly Secretary of War of the Rebel Confederacy, was under consideration at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday last. Mr. Seddon's petition is well supported by influential endorsements, but, by the advice of the members of the Cabinet, the President has decided to postpone action in the case for the present. An application for pardon from ex-Commodore Barron, of the Rebel navy, is now in the hands of the President, awaiting his consideration, and it is thought the application of Barron, as well as that of Alexander H

OUR THEATRICAL POPULATION.

Its Ranks and Divisions—The Education and the Work of Actors—Life Behind the Scenes—Salaries, Expenses, Numbers and Distribution—Gossip About Rich Actors and Actresses—Curious and Complete Statistics.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Although it may seem a contradiction in terms, yet it is nevertheless true that the things most familiar are generally the things least known, and that wherever a general acquaintance with a subject exists, there is to be found but little reliable or accurate knowledge. These remarks are especially applicable to that portion of our population who are engaged directly or indirectly in theatrical pursuits. Actors and actresses are in everybody's mouth and in everybody's eyes; and yet not one in fifty really understands their life, their business, their pecuniary or numerical status, and the various points in reference to them or their occupation which would occur to a thoughtful mind.

GRADES.

One star differeth from another star in glory, and the theatrical population of the metropolis comprises seven ranks or grades (of which, however, only four are professionally regarded as strictly theatrical). The operatic artists, as receiving the highest compensations and catering for the most fashionable portion of our citizens, occupy the first rank. Then come the performers at the Broadway theatres; then those at the theatres on the east side of town; then the minstrels and miscellaneous performers; next the circus performers; sixth, the *corps de ballet;* and, lastly, we have the numerous scenic artists, carpenters, musicians, and other non-performing *attachés* of the various theatres. These grades are not always definitely defined. Still they possess, to a greater or less degree, a real existence. The operatic artists and their humbler companions in the minstrel walks of life, as well as the circus troupes, are included in this enumeration more for the sake of completeness than exactness, for, as they are not technically considered "theatrical," they do not require to be particularly noticed at present, but must make room for a more detailed description of the remaining grades.

TECHNICAL DIVISIONS—WHAT IT TAKES TO ORGANIZE A THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Few people outside of the profession have any idea of the minute yet definite degree to which division and sub-division are carried among the members of a theatrical company. A glance at the organization of a Broadway establishment will enable our readers to comprehend this point. The manager, proprietor, or lessee is generally the figure-head, who receives the profits or bears the losses; but the power behind the throne, who does the responsible work, is known as the business manager. This gentleman makes the engagements, attends to the finances, directs the printing and newspaper work, dines and wines the Bohemians when he thinks it worth while, writes the play-bills, controls the salaries, settles all disputes, and sometimes even casts the pieces, though this latter function generally devolves on the stage manager, who also ar[illegible]ranges and directs rehearsals, notices of which are always posted on an appropriate bulletin behind the scenes. The chief member of the acting stock company is known as leading man; next in status is the first old man; then ranks the first comedy; then comes the eccentric, who enacts such parts as "Dazzle," in *London Assurance;* then follows the first heavy man or villain; while after this unfortunate individual, who is obliged to sin nightly for a trifling compensation, come in their order the first walking gentleman, the second old man, the second comedy, the second walking gentleman, and those two minor specimens of useful industry called the general utility and utility. Having disposed of the males, the female artists next demand attention. In this department we find first a leading lady; then a first old woman; then ranks the *soubrette*, the most saucy and piquant of *rôles;* then come the second old woman, the first and second walking ladies, and the second *soubrettes*, while the list is completed by the women of "utility." In the third division are placed the scantily-draped, light, and airy *corps de ballet* and "the noble army of martyrs," theatrically speaking, known as the supers, called in Bowery parlance "supes." Next come the "attachés," or non-performing members, embracing the prompters; the call-boy, the scenic artist, the paint grinder, master carpenter, second hand, the "flat" men, "wing" men, and "fly" men (so called from their respective posts), the property man, who makes and has charge of the accoutrements, the property boy, the stage cleaners, the gas man, the stage door man (the Cerberus who guards the hallowed entrance to the stage, and who is nightly beset by applications for admission from the gay youths of the metropolis), the night watchman, the day watchman, and the costumer, dresser and assistants, who guard the "wardrobes."

But the list is not yet complete. The orchestra must not be forgotten, with its leader, its repetiteur or second leader, and its musicians. Nor must the front of the house be overlooked, with its treasurer, box bookkeeper, doorkeepers, ushers, and officers. Then come the bill-posters, *et id omne genus*, while the long catalogue is ended by a copyist, sometimes by a dramatist, specially engaged for a certain theatre, and not unfrequently by a puff-writer attached to the establishment, who "influences" the "press" through the media of its "independent" "critics."

This enumeration will teach the uninitiated that it requires both men and money to conduct a metropolitan theatre.

HOW AN ACTOR WORKS.

It is a homely but true saying, "what is one man's meat is another man's poison;" and what is amusement to the audience is work to the actors. The public associates theatrical people with pleasant hours of recreation, or it occasionally catches a glimpse of them "off duty" in their convivial moments; but the same great public does not trouble itself to think that as a rule labor is the atmosphere of a theatrical life; yet such is the simple fact. The comparative ease and luxury enjoyed by a star performer have been in nine cases out of ten purchased by the bitter struggles of long and obscure years, while the average lot of the stock performer is as follows:—He attends rehearsals from 10 o'clock till 3, then goes to his humble chamber, arranges his dress, procures whatever may be essential, and studies; reaches the theatre at 7 in the evening, disrobes, robes himself in his stage costume, paints, etc., in small, crowded rooms; goes through his part, then undergoes another series of undressing and dressing, and at last wends his way homeward with the pressing necessity for the study of his next *rôle* weighing upon him. A "leading man's" average "study" for a part consists of fourteen "lengths," so-called of forty-two lines each—five hundred and eighty-eight lines, or about fifteen average book pages in all. The Bowery actors are the most severely worked, as the pieces are constantly changed; but, on the other hand, the same absolute correctness of text is not demanded from them as from a Broadway performer. A play, however, or a spectacle may run for a hundred nights on Broadway; and then, indeed, is the winter of the actor's discontent made glorious summer.

MODUS OPERANDI OF STUDY AND REHEARSALS.

The various steps in the production of a new play are:—First, the reading of the manuscripts by the stage manager; second, a reading of the play, when accepted, to the company selected, and a casting of the piece, *i. e.*, the appointment of the different parts to the different members—often a matter involving considerable delicacy, acumen, and tact; then follow various rehearsals, often eight, nine, or ten, superintended by the star, or stage manager, and finally a last grand rehearsal, to which the critics are often invited as a body. Attendance on these rehearsals is obligatory on the actors, a fine being imposed for non-attendance.

The earlier rehearsals are conducted in every day costume, with the part simply read. But the final rehearsal is in stage dress, and without parts or books. The services of the copyist meanwhile are called into requisition, and each performer has his or her separate part fully written out, with the "cues" attached; each "cue" consisting of the four last words of the preceding speech.

It would at first be considered an easy task to merely commit to memory the emanation of the brains of others. But it is really more difficult to study *verbatim et literatim* a page written by another than to write a page of original matter—as our readers can satisfy themselves, if they so choose, by experiment.

WHAT AN ACTOR MUST KNOW.

But in addition to his daily and nightly labors, the actor must possess what is even more than the capacity for work—education. There was an old saying—"Only a genius or a fool can be an actor;" but certainly, whatever may be the fate of a genius on the stage in 1867, there is no chance whatever for a fool. To be successful the actor must not only be smart, but learned. He must understand thoroughly what very few do understand at all, his native language; he must be a skilled elocutionist; a close, exact Shakespearian scholar; versed in *belles-lettres;* conversant alike with the classics and the French; *au fait* in the general details of history, with an eye to the proper knowledge of costuming; familiar with all the technicalities of the stage—a familiarity which can only be obtained by a practical experience; a graceful fencer; an equally graceful dancer, a tolerable musician (in many cases) possessed of a sound physical organization, and accomplished in the arts of the toilet and of dress. If he be and have all this, then, with natural gifts and a plentiful degree of patience, he may at last obtain a high position in his profession. The same remarks apply to actresses, with but little differences, which will at once suggest themselves. Assuredly, the dramatic is neither a despicable nor a dilletanti career.

LIFE BEHIND THE SCENES.

This branch of our theme has been so be-written that there is scarcely need for words. There seems to be a fascination about existence on the other side of the footlights, a desire on the part of the public to witness it, which, to those familiar with it, is unaccountable; for, really, there is no charm about it. "Behind the scenes" is a very dull place indeed. All the illusion vanishes, all the magnificent tableaux and wonderful stage effects become very tame and very simple. The dresses lose their splendor and the diamonds their lustre; and the kings, queens, villains, heroes, and heroines are found to be ordinary people, hard at work. The "stars" have their own dressing-room; but the stock company have rooms in common—while the apartments for the use of the supers and ballet girls are of the most primitive description. The rooms for the males and females are, of course in different portions of the theatre; but, as a rule, "behind the scenes" is "common ground" to all; though certain employés occupy certain posts, and the leading actors congregate during the "waits" in the "green room."

THE COMPENSATION OF ACTORS—FULL AND COMPLETE LISTS OF THE AVERAGE SALARIES OF THEATRICAL PERFORMERS.

There is this peculiarity in the pecuniary rewards of theatrical people—the successful stars receive a compensation oftentimes far in excess of their industry or talent, while the hard-working members of the profession are in proportion underpaid. As a rule members of the stock company are more adequately rewarded than where the star system prevails, because in the latter case the star absorbs the major portion of the receipts, and a lower grade of talent among the stock is permitted. As a rule, also, performers on Broadway receive higher salaries than those on the Bowery. Each theatre has its own scale of salaries, but the subjoined table, compiled from reliable sources, with great care, exhibits the average compensations of professionals of all classes in this city at the present time.

Business managers receive a salary and a percentage of profits, amounting in all to $5000 per annum and upwards. Stage managers receive from $50 to $75 per week; the leading man from $50 to $100 per week. The first old man rejoices his aged heart with from $50 to $75 weekly, the first comedy laughs for a similar compensation; the eccentric receives weekly from $30 to $50; the first heavy man or villain, stains his soul for $40, $50, or $60; the first walking gentleman receives from $25 to $35; the second old man from $20 to $30; the second comedy from $18 to $25; the second walking gentleman from $15 to $20; the male utilities from $12 to $15.

The leading lady and the first old woman receive about the same compensation as their male equivalents; the soubrette earns from $30 to $50 weekly; the second soubrette is entitled to about half that sum; the walking ladies receive from $18 to $35, while the balance of the actresses are made happy on smaller amounts. The ballet girls exhibit such charms as they may possess for $8 or $10 per six nights; while the magnificent supers throw themselves away for thirty-seven cents a performance.

The prompter receives weekly from $20 to $25; the call boy from $6 to $8; the scenic artists, according to ability, from $25 per week to $5000 per annum; the master carpenter is entitled to about $30 weekly; the property man to about $25; the costumer's compensation varies from $25 to $40 weekly; the treasurer's from $20 to $50; the leader of the orchestra's from $35 to $50; the second leaders from $20 to $25; the musicians receive $17 per week; and the doorkeepers generally $1 per night. Some theatres, as the Broadway, pay their doorkeepers higher rates, and the number of "free admissions" is found to be wonderfully lessened in consequence.

EXPENSES, WARDROBES, ETC.

The wardrobe of an actor is a heavy tax upon his purse. Stars, of course, furnish their own wardrobes, but those of a stock company are generally supplied by the theatre. Every member, however, is obliged to find his own "properties," as they are called, such as swords, wigs, buckles, shoes, feathers, stockings, tights, gloves, etc. These items oftentimes involve a very considerable outlay. Members of companies are also expected to supply themselves with all copies of printed plays. As a general rule actors, and especially actresses, are desirous of possessing their own wardrobes, and will make great sacrifices to this end. The women especially sometimes sacrifice too much.

NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION—NOVEL STATISTICS.

It is exceedingly difficult to obtain any even approximate numerical data relative to such a constantly shifting and decidedly unarithmetical portion of our citizens as the theatrical population. But the subjoined estimates have been carefully compiled, and will be found in the main correct. An average metropolitan theatre employs, directly and indirectly, about one hundred and twenty-five persons. As there are now nine theatres in full blast (the Winter Garden and the New Bowery having been destroyed), the total number of employés will reach 1125. This is exclusive of the Academy of Music, which employs about about two hundred and fifty people; also exclusive of the minstrel halls, each of which furnishes work for about forty people, the concert saloons, etc. Niblo's employs about the same number of people as the Academy, while the New York Theatre and the new burlesque theatre employ, of course, less than the average number. Altogether, the number of theatrical people, using the term in the fullest sense, in the metropolis, will exceed two thousand.

GOSSIP ABOUT RICH ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Although the stock performer "enjoys" a plentiful supply of labor, and "felicitates" himself or herself on a corresponding deficiency of funds, yet the successful "stars" shine surrounded with all the brilliancy of wealth and luxury. And the majority of this luxury and wealth has been derived from New York, or from the prestige which the approval of New York affords throughout the provinces. Mr. Barney Williams, who commenced life as a printer's devil in this city, is now worth $400,000, invested chiefly in real estate. He resides in elegant style on Thirty-eighth street, near Murray Hill, boasts a picture gallery and a collection of imported statuary, keeps five carriages and any number of horses, sports servants in livery, and owns a superb country residence near Bath.

Edwin Forrest is worth at least $500,000, owns a magnificent residence corner of Broad and Master streets, Philadelphia, a summer residence near Chestnut Hill, and is the possessor of several valuable paintings, and, above all, delights in the ownership of perhaps the finest Shakesperian library in the country—a library, too, carefully and daily studied by the great tragedian, who, despite his eminence, does not regard himself above the necessity of improvement. "Solon Shingle" Owens, with his $300,000 (the major portion of which he made in this city), has purchased a beautiful place near Baltimore. "Brother Sam" Chanfrau rejoices in the neat sum of $100,000; Edwin Booth owns about the same sum, and is perhaps entitled justly to more; "Rip Van Winkle" Jefferson, now delighting us, is estimated pecuniarly at the same figure; Florence maintains his "caste" in society on about the same amount; while William Wheatley and Lester Wallack are in comfortable circumstances. Actresses, as a class, have not been so pecuniarily fortunate as their male rivals. Still, Charlotte Cushman has earned professionally at least a quarter of a million, while Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss Lucille Western, and others of note, have acquired a competence and something beyond. Miss Maggie Mitchell, in every sense of the word a New York favorite, has also accumulated a handsome residence and a hundred thousand dollars. So, after all, the theatrical life has its roses for those who have the talent and pluck to seek and the luck to find them. Mr. Forrest receives $500 per night for his performances; Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams demand a similar sum; others receive smaller amounts, or a percentage of the nightly receipts; others occasionally control the receipts themselves; but whatever be the contract or arrangement, there is "money in it," as the facts just stated show.

HAUNTS AND HABITS—AGENCIES AND AGENTS.

The New York actor has his favorite haunts, and these are generally of a convivial character; for the actor is emphatically a social animal. The House of Lords and the De Soto, on the central cross street near Broadway, are noted resorts, and the bar-room of the Metropolitan Hotel has become the "Actors' Exchange." At this latter haunt, about noon, may be seen nearly all the leading male professionals in the metropolis; the entrances of theatres and Broadway in general are also favorite spots for theatrical reunions.

Among the actors' resorts must also be included those institutions known as dramatic agencies. These agencies are designed to facilitate business intercourse between actors and managers, and are often useful, though in certain cases they have been found to be of "doubtful" character. There are now three principal agencies, one under the control of two young actors, who have established branch houses abroad; another managed by a well-known professional, and the third more particularly designed for the members of circus companies and shows generally. The peculiar class of men known as "agents" in the theatrical parlance deserve in this connection a few words. The "agent" is generally the business manager of the "star," or else serves as his "man of all work." He makes engagements for his principal, controls the advertisements, endeavors to procure notices, directs the ticket system, oversees the printing and distribution of the posters, etc., represents his principal at the treasury, counts the house nightly, "treats" the so-called "critics," often dictates their "high-toned" criticisms, issues "passes," originates "the dodges," and does the (theatrical) "chores" generally.

For these varied services he receives anywhere from $25 to $100 per week, or a percentage of the profits. Some of these agents, as those who act for Barney Williams, Edwin Forrest, Mr. Florence, John E. Owens, and other well known names, are men of talent, character, and means; but not a few so-called "agents" are simply hungry Bohemians, who do an actor's dirty work for a paltry compensation, and bring the profession and themselves into discredit.

THE THEATRES OF NEW YORK — GENERAL ESTIMATES.

That the theatres of the metropolis accommodate thousands of spectators; that they represent a heavy investment of capital, and that they weekly receive and weekly expend large sums of money, will be readily granted. But to illustrate these statements in figures is no easy task. Nevertheless, to make this article complete, and to enable the reader to form a vivid and yet sufficiently correct idea of these points, we have prepared the following approximate exhibit:—

The leading places of metropolitan amusement will accommodate, when full, about 24,000 people. This estimate includes the opera house, the leading minstrel halls, the museums and the circus, as well as all the theatres. The capital directly invested in these establishments reaches nearly $2,000,000. About $130,000 can be earned weekly, supposing the season to be an exceedingly prosperous one, while some idea of the expenses of these establishments can be derived from the following:—The direct professional expenses of the Broadway Theatre nightly are, on the average, $400; of Niblo's, about $650; of the Bowery Theatre, about $300; of the Olympic, about $400; of the Academy of Music, $1000, taken the year round, and other places in like proportion. This estimate must be taken *cum grano salis*, as all general estimates involving calculations of such magnitude must be. Still it will be found useful in affording some conception of the pecuniary status of theatricals in our midst.

CHARACTERS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

The *morale* of the theatrical profession is not strictly a subject of newspaper discussion, being more in place in an essay than an article. It is simple justice to state, however, that although some actors are drunkards, and some actresses are even worse, yet the great body of the profession are men and women whose lives and whose morals will bear favorable comparison with any class in the community. It is the misfortune of theatrical people that being, as it were, in one sense of the term, "lights set upon a hill," they "cannot be hid," and their follies and indiscretions find ready talebearers. Yet other men and other women would be equally scandalized if they occupied the same position in the public eye. There was a time when actors and actresses deserved the major part of the censures hurled against them; but those days are over, let us trust forever.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

6 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 1 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

(One Door below Chesnut).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25.....TWO PER CENT.
On $100.....THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards.....FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 8 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with Inside Doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.

C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

5 16 3 Manufacturer of Poudrette,

GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	136,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,080 par.	Cost, $1,030,552·85.	Market value...$1,070,280·75
Real Estate		35,000·00
Bills receivable for Insurances made		27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173.	Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146·13,

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 8 11 2 3t

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000,

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,367·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	F. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments, etc.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA B. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUERPEL, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 23

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,924,

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Ingham,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw3 JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC.—On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

7 23tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 139, SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 810mwf

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 46 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye, cleanse, and finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17 tuthsa2m

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1210)

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $225.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1231 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 123 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 12

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11 PHILADELPHIA.

MISSES.

Unlucky Vulcan! Venus tricked him:
A fashion with the ladies *this* is.
I'm not amiss; but I'm a victim
To a whole host of wicked misses.

Miss Fit supplies my boots and coats,
And vain is all my indignation;
My cashbook and my gold and notes
Are managed by Miss Calculation.

Miss Take has played me many a trick;
Miss Spell will always write my letters,
Miss Trust declines to give me tick;
Miss Manage lets off all my debtors.

Miss Print is wont to spoil my rhyme—
A very wicked habit *is* hers;
And if they quote me any time,
Miss Quote's the girl to use the scissors.

When Christmas bumpers overflow,
And bells ring loud from many a minster,
I can't get near to Miss L. To,
Save with some very ancient spinster.

Well, easy 'tis down hill to glide,
And vain the Parcæ to importune;
So let me wed my bonny bride—
A charming child she is—Miss Fortune.
—*Echoes from the Clubs.*

Skilled and Unskilled Laborers in England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"There are two points brought out in the evidence taken by the Trade Union Commission which are essential to a thorough comprehension of the trade union question, but which have not received the attention they deserve. The first of these is the proportion borne by the skilled artisans engaged in various trades to the unskilled ones, or mere laborers, auxiliary to those artisans, dependent upon the continuance of their work, rendered destitute when they strike, yet not members of the union nor supported by its funds. The second is, the comparatively small proportion of the unionists to the whole number of workmen in each separate trade or industry. Both points are most important—the one as showing the collateral suffering caused by strikes to those unconnected with them and unable to prevent them; the other as showing how small is often the minority which, by its organization, is enabled to control the majority.

"It appears from the evidence of Mr. Mault, secretary to the General Builders' Association, that the entire number of workmen engaged in the building trades is about 900,000, classed as follows:—

Carpenters and joiners	204,153	Sawyers	34,264
Masons, stone-cutters, etc	117,483	Lathmakers	2,083
Bricklayers	80,391	Quarrymen	27,067
Slaters and tilers	8,586	Brickmakers and clay laborers	42,623
Plasterers	20,821		621,524
Painters, plumbers, and glaziers	82,073	Laborers	218,695
Total			840,219

"The mere laborers, especially if we include the laborers in brick-fields who knead the clay, amount to more than one-fourth of the whole number.

"But of the 621,000 who may be considered as skilled laborers and artisans, it appears that only 90,500 are Union men, *i. e.*, about one-seventh, the proportion varying from six per cent. among the brickmakers to thirty per cent. among the plasterers. That is to say, putting the two results together, one Unionist can coerce six non-unionists, and every three skilled laborers can, according to their will, deprive one unskilled laborer of bread."

A Siamese Execution.

The Bangkok *Monitor* gives the following account of an execution at the Siamese capital:—

"At the time of our arrival a number of Buddhist priests were in the act of praying over the swords of the executioners, with lights burning on an altar erected immediately in the rear of the execution ground. After various doleful chants by the priests, accompanied by several pieces of colored cloths, knotted together, being put into the hands of the condemned and led to the hands of the priests, the executioners, who were employed during this time driving stakes and arranging the cords in proper position, now commenced to take the ladder-shaped bond by which each prisoner was confined from his hands and neck, and led each severally to his stake, where his arms and legs were bound with strong withes, and a bamboo spear erected in front of each to receive the head after execution.

"Another chant, and then the prisoners received mouthfuls of fruits and preserves, and some pungent scented liquor from a bottle. Their executioners composed their heads in an upright positions, and placed small joss lights before them, and to all seeming recommended them to pray, which they did fervently; but their executioners, crawling, cat-like, from the covered walks behind, pinched and nudged the backs of their heads, to see if their presence of mind would allow them to receive the fatal blow without moving their heads. This being ascertained, their ears were immediately filled with mud, and a mark made on the neck of each convict with the same material, to guide the coming stroke, including a repetition of the nudging and pinching.

"All being now ready, the executioners again stole from the covered walk in the rear, each flourishing his sword; and now the blows began to fall. One old hand so well performed his duty that his victim's head rolled at his feet with the first stroke; but all the rest took an amount of chopping and sawing which had the effect of disgusting away most of the white spectators who came to witness the horrifying spectacle. The heads of the condemned were now erected on spears—one old man's we noticed kept its ensanguined jaws open and moving several seconds after death. The chains were now removed from their legs by chopping off the heel ends of each lifeless trunk, and we came away with disgusted and enervated feelings from this sanguinary scene."

OBITUARY.

Charles Greeley Loring.

The Hon. Charles Greeley Loring, a distinguished Massachusetts lawyer, died at his summer residence, near Boston, on the afternoon of Tuesday, in his 74th year. He was born in Boston, May 2, 1794, and completed his education at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1812, and subsequently pronounced the Latin oration for the same year. Having studied law under the Hon. Charles Jackson and the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, he was in due course called to the bar, and won the confidence of the public by his unswerving fidelity to the interests of his clients. He represented Suffolk county in the State Senate in 1862, which was the only political office he ever held. In his more youthful days he commanded the New England Guards. He succeeded Mr. Everett in the Presidency of the Union Club, of which he was the first Vice-President. During the critical period of the Rebellion, Mr. Loring gave to the national cause the support of his influence and his eloquence, and his speech at the great Republican gathering at Faneuil Hall was one of the ablest appeals made to the patriotism of the people in that exciting time. On the occasion of the death of Edward Everett, he also delivered an oration in praise of his deceased friend, which, though brief, was justly regarded as most felicitous. But his happiest effort was the pathetic address which he pronounced at the meeting that assembled to deplore the assassination of Lincoln, and in which he gave expression to the sorrow and indignation of the popular mind. Mr. Loring was a sincere and devoted Christian, whose amiability and benevolence endeared him to his fellow-citizens, and whose demise has cast quite a gloom over Boston society.

Shakespeare and the Laws of Gravitation.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"While the forged letters which would have handed from Newton to Pascal the credit of having discovered the laws of gravitation are so much discussed, it may be as well to remind the general reader of Shakespeare's claim to a share in that credit. There is quite enough to suggest the whole theory in those lines in 'Troilus and Cressida:'—

"'But the strong base and building of my love
Is as the very centre of the earth,
Drawing all things to it.'

"In another passage in the same play we find the expression, 'True as the earth to its centre.'"

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.
Sept 4, Charles Hathaway, Administrator of MARIA HATHAWAY, deceased.
" 4, James Faries, Executor of CHARLES HEPBURN, deceased.
" 4, Thomas Finley, Administrator of CHARLES HEMMANN, deceased.
" 5, Henry W. Spencer, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., and Trustee of WILLIAM McGLENSEY, deceased.
" 6, Daniel M. Fox, Trustee of ELIZABETH FRASER, deceased.
" 6, George T. Bispham, Administrator of SAML. S. TUCKER, deceased.
" 6, Edward M. Paxson et al., Executors of Dr. DAVID JAYNE, deceased.
" 7, George W. Dornan, Administrator of THOMAS DORNAN, deceased.
" 11, Henry Pratt McKean et al., Trustees under the will of HENRY PRATT, deceased.
" 12, Francisca Kaiser, Administratrix of MAXAMILIAN KAISER, deceased.
" 12, John Clayton, Guardian of JOHN TODHUNTER, a minor.
" 13, Henry Ritner, Executor of CECELIA McCAFFERY, deceased.
" 13, Byron Woodward, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of THOMAS McCAFFERY, deceased.
" 13, Susannah Rhoads et al., Executors of WILLIAM RHOADS, deceased.
" 14, John Clayton and Joseph B. Townsend, Executors of M. W. BALDWIN, deceased.
" 14, James Chambers, Executor of PHILIP HALZELL, deceased.
" 16, Anna A. Albright, Administratrix of JACOB ALBRIGHT, deceased.
" 16, Joseph Jones and John Jordan, Jr., Administrators of ANNA M. BOLLER, deceased.
" 16, Elizabeth G. Rutherford et al., Executors of JOHN RUTHERFORD, Jr., deceased.
" 18, John Jordan, Jr., and Joseph Jones, Executors of HENRY J. BOLLER, deceased.
" 16, Henry Wright, Administrator of HARRIET C. WATSON, deceased.
" 18, Samuel W. Black, Administrator of THOMAS MOORE, deceased.
" 18, John Horton, Administrator (as filed by his Executors) of BENJAMIN E. VALENTINE, deceased.
" 18, John F. Metz, Administrator of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased.
" 18, Peter Armbruster and John C. Yeager, Executors of FRANCIS F. WOLGAMUTH, deceased.
" 18, Edward Hergesheimer, Administrator de bonis non of GEORGE HERGESHEIMER, deceased.
" 20, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Guardians of E. LEWIS ANDREWS, late a minor.
" 20, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Executors of MIRIAM CRIDLAND, deceased.
" 21, Penna Co. for Ins on Lives, etc., Guardians of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, late minors.
" 21, John H. Hammitt, Administrator of PURNELL J. HARRINGTON, deceased.
" 21, Alfred Fassitt, Guardian of H. C. STILES, late a minor.
" 21, Charles W. Merrefield, Administrator of JOHN GUEST MERREFIELD, deceased.
" 23, T. A. Budd, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS ALL'BONE, deceased.
" 23, John Craig Miller, Trustee (as filed by his executor), under the first clause of the first codicil to the will of MARY W. DALE, deceased.
" 24, Spencer Roberts, Trustee of ELEANOR TYSON, deceased.
" 25, George K. Zeigler, Executor of WILLIAM H. C. BOHLEN, deceased.
" 25, Robert Olden, Administrator of ESTHER OLDDEN, deceased.
" 25, George Remsen, Administrator of JOHN A. REMSEN, deceased.
" 25, Charles D. Stackhouse et al., Executors of POWELL STACKHOUSE, deceased.
" 25, William Houck, acting Executor of MARY TUTTON, deceased.
" 26, Jonathan B. Mitchell, Administrator of WILLIAM H. CRAIGE, deceased.
" 26, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Administrators c. t. a. of WILLIAM BINGHAM, LORD ASHBURTON, deceased.
" 26, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardians of CHARLES C. COXE, late a minor.
" 26, William H. Coleman, Executor (as filed by his Administrator d. b. n.) of JOHN T. COLEMAN, deceased.
" 26, Samuel F. Ashton, Guardian of ISAAC L. TYSON, late a minor.
" 26, James Madden, Administrator c. t. a. of JAMES O'BRINE, deceased.
" 26, John B. Jones, Executor of MARY JANE ROWAN, deceased.
" 26, Charles W. Trotter, Executor of SUSAN TROTTER, deceased.

9 27 14t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES F. ISEMINGER, Executor of the last will and testament of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street (second story), in the City of Philadelphia. EGBERT K. NICHOLS,
10 4 fmw5t Auditor.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE F. ROLAND, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on the will of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to SUSAN C. HENDERSON, Executrix,
No. 1019 RACE Street;
THOMAS H. POWERS,
9 27 f6t*] No. 1523 SPRUCE Street;
or to their Attorney, WILLIAM J. McELROY,
S. E. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts., Philada.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—In Bankruptcy—At Philadelphia, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1867.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES McCARTNEY, in the City of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN ROBERTS Assignee,
10 4 f3t No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 3mw

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

21,621 Woollen blankets.
7,211 Rubber do.
5,668 Do. Ponchos.
68,456 Pegged Bootees, pairs.
83,126 Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.
36,260 Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.
31,836 Pegged Boots, pairs.
22,964 Great Coats, horse.
105,992 Do. do. foot.
23,418 Grey Flannel shirts.
69,919 Domet shirts.
134 Unif. coats, Art. Musicians.
824 Jackets, Cav. do.
262 Unif. coats, Engineers.
26 do. do. Ordnance.
316 do. do. Art. Music.
981 do. do. Inft. do.
10,669 Mosquito bars.
228,225 Knapsacks.
3,990 do. straps, sets.
109,201 Haversacks, painted.
236 do. unpainted.
252,511 Canteens.
4,255 Cotton overalls.
1,049,158 Hat Numbers.
19,499 do. Feathers.
1,022 Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.
1,060 Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs.
4,255½ Brass Scales, Sergeants, pairs.
100 Scale Buttons, prs.
424 Hosp. Stewards Letters U.
487 Hosp. Stewards Letters S.
1,542 Scale slides, pairs.
4,517 Cap Covers.
3,363 Fifes.
382 Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pa'rs.
21 Red Hair Plumes.
13,063 Pickaxes.
16,825 do. handles
16,836 Axes, felling.
6,069 do. handles.
16,616 do. slings.
39,597 Hatchets.
24,999 do. handles.
19,242 do. slings.
9,666 Spades.
1,144 Shovels.
5,546 Stove-Pipe, pieces of
2 Camp Color Staffs.
35 Canteen Straps.
66,308 Mess Pans.
26,694 Camp Kettles.
2 Sibley Tents.
47 Wall Tent Flies.
3 Marquee Tents.
426 Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
58,548 Stable frocks.
244,632 C. F. drawers.
7,664 Domet do.
15,400 Trowsers, horse.
107,131 Forage caps.
22,274 Unif. hats, untrimmed.
21,396 Do. Inft., trimm'd.
3,078 Do. Cav., trimm'd.
995 Do. Art., trimm'd.
184,336 Great Coat straps.
18,468 Jackets, Cav., privates.
8,285 Unif. coats, Inft., do.
2,859 Do. do. Art., do.
217,413 Hat cords, Inft.
460 do. Hospital Stewards.
144 Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
8 Tulips, do. do.
227,112 Hat Eagles.
7,426 do. castles.
4,032 Shells and flames.
50,815 Crossed sabres.
42,668 do. cannon.
277,148 Hat bugles.
39,797 do. cords, Cavalry.
30,197 do. do. Artillery.
1,252,604 do. letters.
38 do. Cord and Tassels.
439 Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
23 Knit Drawers.
590 Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
425 Trowsers, foot, B's.
104 Pairs Bootees, do.
190 Shirts, Flannel, do.
759 Grey Blue Great Coats, foot.
74 Trowsers, foot.
136 Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
17 Taimas and Hoods
150 Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
14 Turbans, Zouave.
963 Wall Tent Poles, sets.
15,808 Common do. do.
10,747 Hospital Tent Pins, large.
13,598 Do. do., small.
378,043 Common do.
3,327 Wall do., large.
2,698 Stoves for Sibley Tents.
108 Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
37,216 prs. Chevrons.
691,649½ yds. Worsted Lace.
5 Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
48,376 Leather N'k St'ks.
55,912 Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
51 Iron Pots.
1,510 Machine Sewed bootees, prs.

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.
Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A. in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, will be sold at auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, October 14, at 10 A.M., consisting in part of—

72 Chopping Axes and handles.
516 Blankets.
15,000 Carriage Bolts, (1402 lbs.)
5,000 Tire Bolts.
215 Ball Buckets.
552 Gum do.
2,152 Breast Chains.
4,280 Halter do.
1,397 Trace do.
111 Hay Forks.
176 sets Lead Mule Harness.
84 sets Wheel Mule Harness.
655 feet large fire Hose.
589 feet leather Hose.
382 feet small water do.
108 Picks.
1,74- lbs. Manilla Rope.
56 Cross Cut Saws.
134 Shovels.
1 Iron Safe.
45 Anvils.
113 Brace Bits.
144 Mule Bits.
292 Riding Bridle Bits.
1,160 Wagon Bridles.
153 Ambulance Bridles.
414 Office Chairs.
3,056 H. & M. Collars.
1,046 Wagon Covers.
99 Office Desks.
939 Handsaw Files.
982 assorted Files.
706 Head Halters and Straps.
300 lbs. Sheet Iron.
494 yards Cocoa Matting.
300 joints Stove Pipe.
600 Breeching Rings.
60 McClellan Saddles.
40 Wagon Saddles.
18,900 lbs. Grain Sacks.
687 lbs. Sheet Zinc.

And a large lot of other articles.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Purchases must be removed within ten days.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 5 7t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

SALE OF WAGONS (SPRING AND EXPRESS), LIGHT HARNESS, HORSES AND MULES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at HANOVER STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., a number of Light and Heavy Express and Spring Wagons, together with a set of Light Harness for the same. Also, at the same time, a number of Horses and Mules.
The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Harness can be examined daily at the Hanover street wharf from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The articles to be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.
Terms Cash, in Government funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
10 9 5t Brevet Colonel A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3m

GERLACH & KLING,
IMPORTERS OF HOCK WINES,
NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 173 for $928, and No. 180 for $868'34, issued by the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
To C. H. WADSWORTH.
Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office.
9 24 1f No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the "OLD BURNING SPRINGS OIL COMPANY," of West Virginia, will be held on TUESDAY, October 15, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the building No. 119 S. FOURTH Street, City of Philadelphia, Pa. 11

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8§

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 6, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	12·00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·20 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Fast Line	9·05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11§ General Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.
At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 9·00 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.
The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
October 7, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00, and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M. Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
4·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.
For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M.
Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 21f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

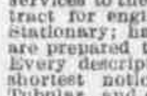
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.
2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1§ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
5 11§ HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

JAY. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to
9 25 26t] W. B. LE VAN,
Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 6m

REPUDIATION AGAIN.

The act of Congress known as the Legal-tender act, because it authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of paper authorized the issue of a *legal-tender* paper money, declared to be authorized in payment of all debts, also authorized the issue of $500,000,000 of six per cent. bonds, redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the United States, and absolutely payable after twenty years from their date. These are the bonds which are now well known all over the civilized world as United States Five-twenty bonds, which are sold at all the principal European exchanges, and are almost exclusively owned by European capitalists. The interest on them has heretofore been paid in gold, and everybody believes that it is due in gold. Even Mr. B. F. Butler admits that it is due in gold. Concerning the interest no serious question has ever been raised. But the five years after which the United States may at their pleasure pay off the capital of these bonds have expired, and Mr. Butler and his friends, in their deep anxiety to diminish the taxation of the people and increase their own political reputation, propose that the United States shall avail themselves of this option and pay off these bonds. Now, the safest and simplest way of diminishing the interest charge upon a debt undoubtedly is to pay the debt itself, and we belong to that class of taxpayers who would be very glad to see this or any other portion of the debt paid off as soon as possible, and taxation correspondingly reduced. The question is not as to the propriety of paying it, but as to the money in which it shall be paid. Mr. Butler says that it should be paid off in legal-tender notes, claiming that the law allows this mode of payment and that the public welfare requires it.

Does the law allow it? The very fact that the question can be asked and seriously discussed proves that the law is not clear. In fact, the *letter* of the law leaves an opening for doubt. The *spirit* of the law removes all doubt. The letter of the law makes it possible for reckless demagogues, and for a thoughtless people oppressed by a burden wilfully and knowingly assumed, to claim the right to redeem the bonds in currency. The spirit of the law imposes a far different obligation.

In July, 1861, a law was passed authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 of paper money and $50,000,000 of bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years from their date. At the time this law was passed there was no question as to the currency of the United States. It was a gold-coin currency, and both the $50,000,000 of paper money and the $50,000,000 of bonds were and are payable in coin without any stipulation to that effect, for the simple reason that at that time no other mode of payment had yet been discussed or thought of. The paper money issued under this act became known as demand notes, and has been gradually redeemed in coin or its equivalent. The bonds became known as the "sixes of 1881." The interest on them has so far been paid in coin, and it seems difficult to imagine the slightest ground upon which either interest or capital can be paid in anything else. Nor, as far as we are aware, has any one asserted that it can be paid in anything but coin.

In February, 1862, the law was passed authorizing the issue of the Five-twenty bonds. Nothing was said in the act of the currency in which the principal should be paid, nothing was said of the currency in which the interest should be paid. But it was provided that the receipts from customs should be specifically pledged to the payment of the interest, and it was specifically enacted that all customs should be paid in coin. The bonds were 6 per cent. bonds, precisely like those issued six months before. There was no distinction in the acts providing that capital or interest of either should be paid in coin. Only in the act authorizing the issue of the Five-twenties, to make the interest payment all the more sure, specific revenues were in another part of the act pledged to the payment of that interest. And now, because additional security was given for the payment of the interest in coin, it is urged that it could not have been intended to pay the principal in coin, or else the additional security would have been given for the principal likewise. The fact is that the same security actually was given. The same paragraph of the act which pledges the customs receipts for the payment in coin of the interest on these bonds provides that a part of the coin so received shall be set aside as a sinking fund *for the payment of the principal* of the debt. Yet in the face of this the letter of the law is appealed to, showing that in the paragraph authorizing the bonds nothing was said of the currency in which principal or interest should be payable.

It is true that the same act under which these bonds were issued also authorized the making of $150,000,000 of greenback paper money thenceforth the legal-tender currency of the United States, and herein lies the strong point of the repudiator's argument. It is first proved that the law does not declare in what currency the bond shall be paid; it is then shown that the bond was sold for legal-tender currency; and it is next alleged that, as the law does not specify in what currency the bond shall be paid, equity demands that it shall be paid in the same currency that the United States received for it. The argument is plausible; but it is, after all, but special pleading.

Granted that the law does not specify the currency in which the bond is payable; granted that the strong inference drawn above in favor of the bond being payable in coin is unwarranted; granted that the bond is payable in the same currency that the United States received for it—granted all this, and we must still deny that the bond is payable in legal-tender currency.

In the first-place, the legal-tender currency issued under the act of 1862 is no longer the legal-tender of to-day. The old legal-tender which was paid back into the United States Treasury for these Five-twenty bonds had attached to it the privilege that it could be exchanged at par, at the option of the holder, for the very bonds in question. The present legal-tender notes have no such privilege, and the old notes have been withdrawn. In the present legal-tender the bonds are worth twelve per cent. premium, whereas against the old legal-tender they were, by the strict letter of the law, obtainable at par. Surely on this ground alone it would scarcely be equitable to pay the bonds in the present legal-tender.

In the second place, the old legal-tender issue, under the act of February 25, 1862, was limited to $150,000,000, and stood for a long time at par with gold, or at a merely nominal premium. At that time no one yet dreamt of "the price of gold." At that time two or three Israelites and a few Christians of kindred spirit met furtively at the corner of William street and Exchange Place, or in the dim basements of a few professional money-changers, and, to the scandal of a loyal community, tried to persuade one another that gold would be at a premium one of these days. But for months and months gold did not go there, and the legal-tender notes, for which the Five-twenty bonds were sold, were, to all intents and purposes, as good as gold. Is this the legal-tender currency in which Mr. Butler would redeem the bonds? On the 25th of May, three months after the passage of the Legal-tender act, gold was at a premium of only three per cent. On July 11th, Congress authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of additional legal-tender notes, and in less than three months gold was at a premium of 30 per cent. On January 17, 1863, Congress authorized the issue of farther $100,000,000 of legal-tender notes, and in thirty days gold was at a premium of 72 per cent. In which of these legal-tender currencies would Mr. Butler redeem the bonds?

It is useless to go further in this direction. The facts are simply these:—The United States has borrowed from its own citizens and from foreigners money on a bond. The letter of the *bond* does not specify how the money or what money shall be paid. The strict letter of the *law* cannot be appealed to. Equity alone can decide by establishing the intention of the parties to the bond and their interpretation of it at the time of making the agreement. At the time the contract was made, not one person out of a hundred in the United States believed that we should have any other currency but a specie currency long before the five years' option matured, and all who thought so must have thought that these bonds were payable in coin.

On the first of March, 1862, seven days after the passage of the Legal-tender act, an act was passed authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness drawing six per cent. annual interest, without stating whether the interest was payable in coin or currency. By an act of March 3, 1863, the interest on these certificates was declared to be payable *in coin* on all those issued to that date, and on all subsequently issued to be payable in currency; a striking argument against the assumption that in the absence of an express stipulation payment is to be made in currency.

On March 3, 1864, the act was passed authorizing the issue of $200,000,000 of so-called Ten-forty bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, *principal and interest payable in coin*. These 10-40 bonds are the strongest card of the repudiators, and their argument is this: the fact that the Ten-forty bonds are made specifically payable, principal and interest, in coin, proves that it could not have been the intention of the Government to make the Five-twenties payable principal and interest in coin, or it would have so stated with equal precision. The very reverse is the case. The Five-twenty bonds early became popular in Europe and here, and it was thought that money could be raised almost equally as well on a 5 per cent. bond, and thus 1 per cent. of annual interest be saved. Just at that time the question first began to be raised, especially abroad, whether the Five-twenties might not perhaps be paid off in currency, and in order to avoid lest any such doubt might attach to the new loan, it was specifically stated that it should be payable principal and interest in coin. But, strange to tell, of all the loans issued during the war, the only unpopular and unsuccessful one was this very Ten-forty loan. If any serious doubt had prevailed anywhere about the Five-twenties, who would have hesitated to exchange a doubtful bond for one which admitted of no question, although the interest were slightly lower? But far from this, these undoubted bonds were not taken, and in less than three months the Secretary was compelled to seek authority for a further issue of the very Five-twenty bonds which it is now claimed were purchased with a knowledge of the doubt adhering to them. And from that time to this the Ten-forty bonds have stood in the market at almost precisely the same figure as the Five-twenty bonds, taking into account the difference in the rate of interest. Is it possible to adduce a stronger proof of the conviction of *bona-fide* buyers that the Five-twenties were payable, like the Ten-forties, principal and interest in gold?

We pass by, as not of binding force, the various letters from different Secretaries of the Treasury giving their interpretation of the law, all of them in favor of our view. We waive all claim to our version of the law, but we lay the facts fairly before the people, and ask them what was the interpretation put upon the bond by borrower and lender alike *when the loan was made?* We take it there can be but one answer to our query, and that answer the people of the United States will have to honestly abide by. It may require an effort to shake off the temptation, but the people of the United States have scarcely sunk so low as to yield up their consciences to the guidance of such spiritual directors as Messrs. Butler, Pendleton, and Vallandigham.

We have no space left to show how petty would be the advantages gained by so gross a breach of faith, and how enormous the loss, how incalculable the evil. Nor can we now enter into the absurdity and impossibility of the different means suggested for the actual execution of this nefarious scheme. The fuss and flurry which it has excited here and abroad are only another warning illustration of the extreme ease with which the influence acquired for one purpose may by some men be applied to another. The best plan, indeed, of meeting Mr. Butler's sophistries is to remember that three-fourths of the difficult science of finance is made up of honesty, which all men can understand. Whatever cannot be understood by honest men is apt to be "financiering," and something usually called by a worse name. The specific allegations as to the representations made by the Government and its agents in this matter, by which Mr. Butler has sought to bolster up his plan, in his last letter to the *Tribune*, have been admirably met by a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, signing himself "W. E.," and we do not see anything better for Mr. Butler to do than to let the subject drop. His share in this discussion furnishes strong support to the prediction we have more than once ventured to utter, that a good many gentlemen, whose "opinions on public affairs" are now supposed to be of considerable importance, will, whenever the reconstruction problem is settled, have either to provide themselves with a new and complete mental outfit, or let the unfortunate country go to the dogs for want of their advice.—*N. Y. Nation.*

—The last lines ever written by Walter Scott are in Miss Wadsworth's album, and they are to be published in London for the first time.

—A new opera house has been opened at Fano, by M'me Nantier Didiçe and Signor Tamberlik, in *Guillaume Tell*.

—The one celebrated cantatrice, Mlle. Merio-Lalande, has just died at Chantilly, aged sixty-nine years.

—Maurice Strakosch has engaged a prima donna, Mad'lle Sorandi, for a tour through Germany, Denmark, and Switzerland.

—Miss Kate Terry is playing farewell engagements through the provinces, and is just now at Manchester.

Old Sevres China.

"A Workman" writes to the London *Times*:—"Thirty years ago, when the rage for old Sèvres china was at its highest, a few London dealers in old Sèvres china made large fortunes in purchasing white specimens, or those slightly decorated, and having them repainted and regilt in this country. Their agents in France attended sales and sought every opportunity of buying it; the slight sprigs of flowers were then removed by fluoric acid, and elaborately painted subjects of flowers, birds, cupids, and figures, chiefly from Boucher and Watteau, were painted in richly-gilt shields, with turquoise, green, and other grounds. White dessert plates were greedily bought, at prices varying from half a guinea to a guinea, which were resold at from five to ten guineas. In order to deceive the purchaser, the sharp touches of the chaser on the gold were rubbed off by the hand; sometimes a dirty, greasy rag was employed to make it look as though it had been a long time in use.

"To increase the deception, the china, when finished, was sent off, redirected in London in French, and knowing old lovers of Sèvres china, with long purses, were apprised that a package of choice articles bought of Madame ——, or at the Duke of ——'s sale, had arrived, and they flattered themselves highly in being privileged to see the box opened. Bargains were quickly struck on the spot, lest the article might fall into other hands, the buyer fancying himself fortunate in securing a costly article before others had had a chance of looking at it. The writer has several times seen specimens of his own painting at noblemen's houses, which he was informed were choice productions of the Royal Sèvres Works, purchased for large sums. In returning through London from the Paris Exhibition the other day, he saw in a shop in the Strand similar old acquaintances, which the owner values, no doubt, at a high price, and which he believes to have been altogether the productions of the last century at the old Sèvres works. Some time ago one of our first and keenest manufacturers purchased a pair of his own vases, believing them to be old Sèvres, and introduced them as examples. They had been bought from his own warehouse, in white, were painted by the writer in the old Sèvres style, sold in London, and bought some years after by the manufacturer."

The Debut of Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek in New York.

Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek, the most eminent tragedienne of the German stage, was welcomed last evening at the Academy of Music by an audience representing in nearly equal proportions the American and German nationalities. The play chosen for this perhaps the most remarkable *debut* ever witnessed in New York, was the *Medea* of Grillparzer—a drama quite new to the American public, who have heretofore followed the strongly interesting story of Jason and Medea only through the condensed form in which M. Legouve has furnished it for the French stage, whence the Italian version adopted by Madame Ristori is derived. The German tragedy differs materially in incident from the French, and can hardly be pronounced so good an acting play—the dialogue being exceedingly spun out by the award of sundry long speeches to the minor characters. The *role* of the jealous fury—"Medea"—is, however, more effectively presented by the German poet, so that the preponderance of actual merit may, after all, be said to be in favor of the German drama.

Mad'lle Janauschek appears as the bright exponent of a school of art directly opposed to that which has so long been fostered on the English stage, but which rightfully belongs to the Italian. The appeal is made more directly to the intellect than to the passions. The triumph may be slower in the one case than in the other, but it is none the less sure.

In noticing the introductory performance last night, we are constrained to be brief, although from its originality, strength, and sterling excellence, it invites careful and elaborate analysis. The inequalities of the representation were due to the very mediocre support accorded the great actress, but these, though prominent at first, soon were lost to observation through her magical influence, which compelled a concentration of interest upon her efforts alone. The success attending Mad'lle Janauschek's acting can only be called stupendous. Never have we seen an audience so thoroughly swayed by an artiste.—*N. Y. World.*

An Eccentric Physician.

A writer in *Cassell's Magazine* tells some curious stories of Martin Van Buchell, a dentist, whose father was tapestry-maker to George II of England. The son first appeared as a dentist, and was so successful that he is said to have received as much as eighty guineas for a set of false teeth; but he also devoted himself to mechanical inventions connected with surgery, as well as patent stirrups and other contrivances long since forgotten. The most extraordinary freak of this eccentric philosopher was exhibited after the death of his first wife, from whom he was so unwilling to part that he had her body embalmed, and for a long time kept it in a glass case in the drawing-room, where numbers of persons went to see it, and in order to account for such a strange whim, invented a report that he was entitled by a clause in a will to certain money so long as his wife "remained above ground." In his household but little meat and no fermented drink was allowed; at all events, he partook of none of the latter, though he may have winked at its consumption by his wife, for he made it a rule to take his dinner alone, and whistled when he wanted anything.

He was twice married, and on each occasion gave his wife the choice of wearing either white or black clothes from that time thenceforth. The first chose black, the second white, so that he had an opportunity of discovering which was most becoming; but neither of them ever appeared in colors.

His own appearance was not a little singular, and as at one period he took a fancy for selling cakes, nuts, apples, and gingerbread at his street-door in Mount street, Berkeley Square, he became, perhaps, rather more notorious than famous, although there was a certain dignity about his fine flowing beard in days when everybody shaved clean. Imagine him, however (says the writer), on a grey pony untrimmed and undocked (for his objection to hair-cutting extended to the clipping of animals), with a shallow, narrow-trimmed hat, rusty with age, a brown coat, and unblacked boots; his steed not only decorated with streaks and spots of black, green, or purple, but furnished, by way of head-gear, with a sort of spring blind, which could be let down over the animal's eyes, in case of his taking fright, or to conceal any object at which he was likely to shy.

Henry Clay on the Principles of Government.

The following letter from Henry Clay has never before been published. It is interesting at this time because it shows that several of the principles then contended for by the great statesman are identical with those which the Republican party is now enforcing:—

"ASHLAND, Sept. 13, 1842.—Dear Sir:—I received your favor communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia, and I take a pleasure, in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose engage the common desire and the common exertions of the Whig party to bring about in the Government of the United States. These are:—

"A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.

"An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry.

"Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto.

"A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.

"An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraint against improper interference in elections.

"An amendment of the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

"These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.

"I am, respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, HENRY CLAY."

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